SUPPLEMENT, 1900–1901
LITERATURE OF AMERICAN HISTORY
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Present Volume Supplements

THE LITERATURE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

A Bibliographical Guide

In which the scope, character, and comparative worth of books in selected lists are set forth in brief notes by critics of authority

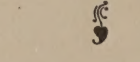
CONTRIBUTORS

Professors Charles M. Andrews, Edward G. Bourne, Ralph C. H. Catterall, Edward Channing, Charles W. Colby, William M. Davis, Davis R. Dewey, John R. Ficklen, George P. Garrison, B. A. Hinsdale, Samuel Macauley Jackson, William MacDonald, Andrew C. McLaughlin, Anson Daniel Morse, Herbert L. Osgood, B. J. Ramage, Edwin E. Sparks, George M. Wrong

General Jacob D. Cox, Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Cruikshank, Colonel Samuel Adams Drake, Rev. H. W. Hulbert, Miss Grace King, Rev. George A. Thayer

Messrs. James Bain, Jr., Clarence S. Brigham, Varnum Lansing Collins, Paul Leicester Ford, William E. Foster, Frederick W. Hodge, James K. Hosmer, William McLennan, Merton L. Miller, Ernest Cushing Richardson, Frank H. Severance, Frederick J. Shepard, Charles Howard Shinn, Reuben Gold Thwaites, Stephen B. Weeks, George Parker Winship

Edited for the American Library Association
By J. N. LARNED



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Supplement for 1900 and 1901

EDITED BY

PHILIP P. WELLS

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PREFATORY NOTE

"The Literature of American History," edited by Mr. J. N. Larned, and published in June, 1902, by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston and New York, for the American Library Association, contained a few titles of works issued in 1900 and 1901. The pages which here follow complete a selection for those years on lines laid down by the parent volume. That work ended with section 4145: this supplement continues the enumeration.

PHILIP P. WELLS.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
September, 1902.

LITERATURE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

SUPPLEMENT, 1900–1901

Adams, Charles Francis. [*1807–1886.*] Charles Francis Adams. By his Son. (American Statesmen Series.) Boston: Houghton. 1900. $1.25. [4146

Deals chiefly with the diplomatic career of Adams and his connection with the *Alabama* claims, with brief reference to his earlier political life, especially in the Massachusetts legislature and as Free-Soil candidate for the vice-presidency in 1848. The author has drawn largely upon his father's unpublished diary, and has used his rich materials and his familiarity with the period to the best advantage and with singular freedom from family bias. The leading questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain are comprehensively treated, but the book is weak, as biography, in its lack of full particulars of the diplomatist's personal traits. His extreme attitude on the question of the belligerent rights of the Confederacy, his underestimate of Lincoln and overestimate of Seward, are frankly set forth. Seward's dangerous tendency to resort to threats in diplomacy and his panacea of foreign war for domestic ills are severely but justly criticised, while the wisdom of Adams in perceiving the necessity of preventing a quarrel with England, and his tact, boldness, and discretion in dealing with Russell and Palmerston, are clearly shown. Condensed from *Nation*, 70: 224.

Adams, George B., *and* Stephens, H. Morse. Select Documents of English Constitutional History. N. Y.: Macmillan. 1901. $2.25. [4147

This useful handbook for teachers and students is designed to help those who are beginning the study of English Constitutional History by setting before them the most important texts. The editors carefully disclaim all rivalry with Stubbs, Prothero, and Gardiner. They present 276 documents and dispense with introduction and prefaces thereto. They often resort to abridgment and translation. Documents before 1485 are the work of Prof. Adams, and those after that date of Prof. Stephens. Both editors have exercised the power of choice with great judgment. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 493.

Alger, R. A. The Spanish-American War. [By the Secretary of War, March 5, 1897, to August 1, 1899.] With maps. N. Y.: Harper. 1901. $2.50. [4148

"An apology would be the better title for this exculpatory volume, whose preface disclaims presenting a full history of the war, and whose obvious motive is to put on record a plea in avoidance in the hope of obtaining partial relief from popular censure. Its declared object is to note some of the conspicuous conditions affecting the active army, with an account of the administration of the War Department. . . . The ex-secretary lays just blame upon Congress for habitual neglect of the army in peace, . . . and places upon the President the discredit of such appointments as were objectionable. He extols the chiefs of the administrative bureaus as models of intelligence and energy, . . . minimizes the sanitary defects of the great camps, gives a rosy sketch (with no intelligent detail) of the situation in the Philippines, and appears to regard General Shafter as the highest expression of military efficiency. The convincing section is the one in which he allows General Miles to condemn himself out of his own mouth as a commanding general. . . . There is no concealment of General Alger's contempt for the commanding general as a military counsellor." *Nation*, 74: 134.

Amazons, Land of the. See Santa-Anna-Nery, Baron J. de. Sect. 4288.

American Statesmen Series. Edited by John T. Morse, Jr. Boston: Houghton. 1898–1900. 32v. ea. $1.25. [4149

In this reissue of a well-known series the editor adds a general preface, explaining the principle upon which selection has been made, and special introductions to certain of the volumes. It has been the intention to make this not only a new but a revised edition as well, and some volumes have been materially changed. In spite of claims of this nature, however, the changes do not seem to be extensive except in the volumes on Monroe, Jackson, Cass, and Seward. The index volume prepared by Prof. Theodore Clarke Smith is in two parts, an index of names and a topical index of the contents of the series. Its entries seem to be accurate and its selection of topics adequate. A select bibliography topically arranged follows the index, giving lists of the most useful books for the further study of the men and events treated in the series. Condensed from W. MacDonald in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 792.

Ames, Azel. The *May-Flower* and her log, July 15, 1620, to May 6, 1621; chiefly from original sources. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1901. $6. [4150

This is a minute and exact study in which the author, after long investigation, claims to have made twenty-three new contributions or original demonstrations of more or less historical importance to the

history of the Pilgrims. Among these are the establishment of dates, correct list of passengers, vindication of persons hitherto under censure, addition of new names to the list of merchant adventurers, a more trustworthy description of the ship, and many facts not hitherto published as to antecedents, relationships, etc., of individual Pilgrims. In discussing the *May-Flower's* consort, the *Speedwell*, he denounces much of the dogmatism of Prof. Arber. The author is inclined to eulogize the Pilgrims. Condensed from W. E. Griffis in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 367.

Angell, Israel. Diary of Col. Israel Angell, commanding the Second Rhode Island Continental Regiment during the Revolution, 1777–1781. From the original MS., with biographical sketch of the author and illustrative notes by Edward Field. Providence: Preston. 1899. il. map. $2.50. [4151

"Mr. Field adds to his numerous painstaking and authoritative Revolutionary works a transcription and annotation of [this] diary. . . . Col. Angell was a brave and capable officer, who served in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and in his native state with distinction. His diary throws some added light on important occurrences, such as the evacuation of Newport and Arnold's treason; records familiar routes of travel, civil and military, in his day, affords glimpses of army discipline, and of the genus 'patriot' in the service; is strong on the weather; . . . [and] genealogically alone was worth editing." *Nation*, 70: 146.

Ashley, W. J. Surveys, Historic and Economic. N. Y.: Longmans. 1900. $3. [4152

A collection of the author's minor writings. Less than one eighth of the volume is now printed for the first time. The section entitled "England and America, 1660–1760," opens with a lecture on "The Colonial Legislation of England and the American Colonies," printed in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, November, 1899, arguing that the grievances inflicted upon the colonies by the Acts of Trade have been greatly exaggerated. This is now defended against its critics by a paper on "American Smuggling, 1660–1760," which argues, from the increase of American imports from England after the Revolution, that the restrictions prior thereto were not in fact burdensome. He fails to note that the increase was at a lower rate than in colonial times. He next takes up the illicit trade itself as evidence of the oppressive character of the Acts of Trade, and finds that it was small. Here his chief authority is Lord Sheffield's *Observations on the Commerce of the American States*, published in 1783, written in opposition to a treaty with the United States. Condensed from C: H. Hull, *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 793.

Aulard, A. Histoire politique de la révolution française: Origines et développement de la démocratie et de la république. Paris: Armand Colin. 1901. 12 fr. [4153

"Americans will be pleased to find [in this volume] the measure of the influence [upon the revolution in France] exerted by the young republics of the Confederation, later by the new United States, more exactly explained, with adequate documentary references, than in any previous work." H. E. Bourne in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 567.

Banking in the U. S. See Knox, J. J. Sect. 4241.

Benjamin, Park. The United States naval academy. N. Y.: Putnam. 1900. il. $3.50. [4154

"Mainly a history of the Academy at Annapolis, though the earlier pages are devoted to a description of the life and education of midshipmen before the Academy was called into existence and definitely established at Ft. Severn and Annapolis, Md. It is to be regretted that the author has detracted so much from the dignity of his work by a flippant and affectedly quaint style for the sub-title and chapter headings. The book really is of importance and possesses substantial merit, and is by far the best extant upon its subject." *Nation*, 71: 139.

Bennett, Frank M. The *Monitor* and the navy under steam. Boston: Houghton. 1900. $1.50. [4155

Principally devoted to the development of the United States Navy, so far as ship construction is concerned, since the introduction of steam, and especially the many changes in naval vessels since the fight of the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*. The review of the history of steam navigation combines conciseness with accuracy. The account of the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* is full of detail and historical value. The author's training as a former engineer officer of the Navy makes him particularly competent to deal with this subject. He overrates the competency of monitors to operate successfully against fortifications. A succinct account is given of the development of the battleship from the *Monitor*. The book closes with a brief, but reasonably full and accurate sketch of the Spanish-American war. Within the realms of international law the author is beyond his depth. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 55.

Bittinger, Lucy Forney. The Germans in colonial times. Phila.: Lippincott. 1901. $1.50. [4156

This is a narrative of the chief episodes of the history of the Germans in this country in the colonial epoch. It is a hasty compilation, loosely thrown together, made after a brief study in the literature of the subject, in no sense a scientific contribution to the history of the Germans in America. The sources consulted are mentioned at the end of the book without reference to their order of importance or publication. The bibliography is limited almost exclusively to American works and is even here incomplete. The style is rugged and obscure. Condensed from M. D. Learned in *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 813.

Bland, Richard Parkes. Byars W. Vincent. An American commoner: The life and times of Richard Parkes Bland. A study of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. With an Introduction by William Jennings Bryan, and personal reminiscences by Mrs.

Richard Parkes Bland. Columbia, Mo.: Stephens. 1900. il. $3.50. [4157

This story of the career of the noted Missouri Congressman, advocate of the free coinage of silver, and promising aspirant for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1896, presents a picture of him so lacking in intellectual individuality that we are forced to the conclusion that he had very little force or originality of mind. Extracts from his speeches take up a quarter of the volume. Mrs. Bland's reminiscences give some notable examples of her husband's rigid pecuniary honesty and high standard of public virtue, traits which gave him his real hold upon his constituency and entitle him to respect and admiration. The book is less a biography than an ambitious attempt to give the author's views of the development and tendencies of American government and society during the last twenty-five years. He thinks "that the reality of American politics is the struggle for the control of government as a means of controlling the products of labor, either directly or through the control of the medium through which they are exchanged." He maintains that the idea that public matters should be decided or public work done by *fit* men is a delusion. Condensed from *Nation*, 71: 352.

Boone, Daniel. Miner, William Harvey. A contribution toward a bibliography of writings concerning Daniel Boone. N. Y.: Dibdin club [110 E. 87th St.]. 1901. $1. [4158

"The introductory note is a valuable conspectus of the sources of information about Boone, who is still sadly in need, according to Mr. Miner, of a thoroughgoing biographer. He inclines to the latest view that Boone was a native of Berks County, Pa." *Nation*, 73: 281.

Boundaries of the U. S., of the several states and territories. See Gannett, H. Sect. 4204.

Bourne, Edward Gaylord. Essays in historical criticism. (Yale bicentennial publications.) N. Y.: Scribner. 1901. $2. [4159

Most of the articles in this volume have appeared in journals. Five are concerned with the critical discussion of original sources. Of these "The Legend of Marcus Whitman" is the most important, and occupies one third of the volume. Its criticisms have been developed much beyond the form in which they were originally published, and the legend as to Whitman's saving Oregon is fatally damaged by the ability with which bits of evidence from sources the most diverse have been brought to bear upon the problem with telling effect. Of like kind are two essays upon Madison's authorship of several of the disputed numbers of the *Federalist*, arguing conclusively from internal evidence; one on Madison's studies in federal government; and another discussing the famous passage in Seneca long misinterpreted as hinting a westward voyage to the Indies. The volume also contains three pieces of carefully studied narrative: a capital study of Prince Henry the Navigator, defining his aims and methods; a thorough discussion of the demarcation line of Pope Alexander VI, and the other definitions of boundary between the colonial possessions of Spain and Portugal; and a highly instructive paper on the proposed absorption of Mexico in 1847 and 1848. There are also three critical estimates of historians: Ranke, Parkman, and Froude. Condensed from J. F. Jameson in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 745.

A discussion by William I. Marshall of Prof. Bourne's paper on Marcus Whitman, which forms the basis of his Whitman chapter in the volume reviewed above, will be found in the annual report of the American historical association for 1901; volume 1: pages 219–256. Mr. Marshall has combated the Whitman legend for many years.

A reply to Prof. Bourne's treatment of the Whitman legend may be found in the *Homiletic review*, July, 1901: "How Oregon was saved to the United States; or Facts about Marcus Whitman, M. D."

Bradley, A. G. The Fight with France for North America. Westminster: Constable. N. Y.: Dutton. 1900. $5. [4160

"The story of the Seven Years' War in North America is admirably retold within the limits of a single handy volume. . . . [The author] shows himself everywhere the master of his materials, and his treatment of his subject is concise, accurate, judicious, and instinct with enthusiasm. He has a keen eye for what is known as 'local colour,' and his long residence in the United States and familiarity with backwoods life of the present day in the mountainous regions of Virginia and North Carolina have been helpful in the study of certain phases of the struggle, and have enabled him to describe the border men of the English colonies of that time with much felicity. Mr. Bradley forms a more favorable and probably a juster estimate of the ill-fated Braddock than most former writers. . . . [He] has written a book which . . . [is] a genuine contribution to the history of that time." E. Cruikshank in *Rev. hist. pub. Can.*, 1900, p. 41.

Brady, Cyrus Townsend. Under tops'ls and tents. N. Y.: Scribner. 1901. $1.50. [4161

Mr. Brady, after resigning from the navy, ultimately became an Episcopal clergyman. In this capacity he served as chaplain in a Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers in the Spanish-American war. He describes this experience in the second part of his book. He was an eye-witness of the ravages of disease in the camp of Chickamauga. In the first part he describes the life of naval cadets at Annapolis and afloat. He has done as well for the American "Middy" as Marryatt did for his English prototype. The book is marked by a keen sense of humor. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 477.

Brannon, Henry. Treatise on the rights and privileges guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. Cincinnati: W. H. Anderson. 1901. $4.50. [4162

The importance of the fourteenth amendment is clearly discerned by the author, and nothing concerning it seems to have escaped his critical eye. He is an unqualified believer in it, though a Southerner and a member of a state judiciary. His work is marked by sagacity, caution, good sense and judicial mindedness, and he has lavished hard and patient work

upon this book, which is a compendium of cases decided, points determined, and questions yet to arise. The index covers 40 pages, and about 1200 cases are cited; yet the treatment is limited to the first and fifth sections of the amendment. The searching index makes the book almost as ready of reference as an encyclopædia. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 53.

Brazil, The New. See Wright, Marie R. Sect. 4334.

British America. (British Empire Series, vol. iii.) London: Kegan Paul. N. Y.: Funk. 1900. maps. $3.50. [4163

[Most of] "the papers in the volumes of . . . [this] series . . . were originally given as lectures, . . . with a view to popularizing and disseminating trustworthy information concerning the colonies and other British possessions. The object was not so much history as an account of present conditions, with special reference to advantages for trade and permanent settlement. All sorts of persons contributed lectures, travellers as well as natives and officials of the countries described. . . . Very various views prevailed as to the scope and extent of the contributions, and the same standard of excellence is not maintained throughout. . . . About half the volume under review is devoted to Canada and Newfoundland, the rest having to do with the West Indies and Central and South America." *Rev. hist. pub. Can.*, 1900, p. 154.

British North America. See Durham, Earl of. Sect. 4191.

Brooks, Geraldine. Dames and daughters of colonial days. N. Y.: Crowell. 1901. $1.50, $2, and $3.75. [4164

—Dames and daughters of the young republic. N. Y.: Crowell. 1901. $2. [4164 a

These are a brightly written series of studies describing entertainingly the lives of noteworthy women in the respective periods. The first deals with Martha Washington, Elizabeth Schuyler wife of Alexander Hamilton, Margaret Brent of Maryland, and other patriotic and heroic beauties. Among those described in the later volume are Elizabeth Patterson, "Dolly" Madison, and Emily Marshall, the celebrated beauty. The general get-up of these volumes is pleasing, and the illustrations are pretty and appropriate. Condensed from *Nation*, 74: 33.

Brooks, Noah, *ed.* First across the continent: expedition of Lewis and Clark. N. Y.: Scribner. 1901. $1.50. [4165

"Many attempts to condense and put in narrative form the journals of Lewis and Clark have followed upon Dr. Coues's splendid edition of this classic published a few years ago. One of the very best has recently appeared, . . . edited by Noah Brooks, who evidently knows well the country through which the explorers passed. The salient and striking events of the expedition have been judiciously selected and skilfully woven together, while the great mass of repetitious descriptive matter has been carefully pruned; the whole making a most readable volume of some three hundred pages. A map of the route and a rather heterogeneous assortment of illustrations accompany the text." *Nation*, 74: 507.

Brown, Abram E. Faneuil Hall and Faneuil hall market; or, Peter Faneuil and his gift. Boston: Lee & S. 1900. il. $10. [4166

"A popular account in particular of the Faneuil family of New Rochelle and Boston, with Peter himself as the leading figure. Pardonable imaginings agreeably clothe the dry bones of fact. A just idea of the colonial trade of the pre-Revolutionary era is conveyed from Faneuil's ledgers and letter-books, and in other ways the Boston of his day is rehabilitated. . . . [He] is shown to have been, like so many contemporary merchants, both a slave-owner and a slave-trader; a smuggler on occasion. . . . The market was his chief aim in the public benefaction, and more stress is properly laid on it and the neighboring Quincy market. One or two instances are given of free speech suppressed by mobs in this people's hall, but they might easily have been multiplied. . . . The biographic interest, however, predominates with Mr. Brown." *Nation*, 72: 433.

Brown, Alex. English politics in early Virginia history. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1901. $2. [4167

The author writes from the point of view of the "patriot party" and in opposition of the "court party." He often fails to cite authorities for his conclusions and to name the sources from which he quotes, though much of the material seems to be unpublished. He maintains that the colonization by the London Company under its charter in 1609 was not for the sake of gain, but to establish as a refuge a free government in America, and that Virginia antedated Massachusetts in this respect. He contends that the charter provisions rendered it possible to transfer the meetings of the company to America whenever a majority of the stockholders should be found here. He further claims that the crown tried to suppress all the evidence favorable to the company by destroying its records and by the royal control of the press. John Smith is represented as the official narrator of the court party. These opinions are too favorable to the purposes of the company. The author recklessly understates the commercial purposes of the company in his endeavor to show its political purpose. He has attributed purposes to the company, particularly in 1609, to sustain which he offers no adequate evidence. He has shown, however, important connections between Virginia and the English struggle for liberty at the close of the reign of James. Condensed from F. J. Turner in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 159.

Brown, John. Connelly, William Elsey. Topeka, Kan.: Crane. 1900. $1. [4168

Far from being a clear, impartial, and critical history. The author is a resident of Topeka and a director of the Kansas State Historical Society. He is announced as about to edit, with Col. J. H. Hinton, a volume of John Brown papers, based largely on these collections, yet his book rarely gives new information or corrects errors of detail. He quotes largely from preceding biographers of Brown. His style is profuse and verbose, and he lacks historic calmness and jus-

tice. His whole tone is that of 1856 instead of 1900. For example, he speaks of "hundreds of well-authenticated accounts" of certain outrages by Border Ruffians, citing only Gihon's History of Kansas, a partisan book written in 1857, which itself mentioned but one instance. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 118.

Brunot, Felix Reville. SLATTERY, CHARLES L. Felix Reville Brunot. N. Y.: Longmans. 1901. $2. [4169

It was worth while to write this story of a business man's career. Brunot was a man of high character and great public spirit, and during the civil war was an ardent and active patriot. His interest in sick and wounded soldiers took him to the front, where he was captured as an army surgeon and taken to Libby Prison. His experience there after his release made him more efficient on behalf of the Sanitary Commission. He supported the Union cause in the General Episcopal Convention of 1862. His service on the board of Indian Commissioners was highly honorable. The author does not exaggerate its influence on Indian affairs. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 295.

Bryce, James. Studies in history and jurisprudence. Oxford and N. Y.: Oxford University Press. 1901. $3.50. [4170

Taken as a whole these essays constitute an incomparable treatise on the legal aspects of history. Those of especial interest to students of American history are: Methods of law-making in Rome and in England; The History of legal development at Rome and in England; The extension of Roman and English Law throughout the world; The constitution of the United States as seen in the past; Two South African Constitutions; The constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia. Mr. Bryce is impressed by the close connection between the old Græco-Italian world and our own. Of exceptional value is his critical examination of the views set forth in the *Federalist* and in Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*. The careful analysis of the latter work amounts to a summary of its contents which will for most purposes supersede the original. Tocqueville's limitations are noted and his permanent merits attested. The exposition of the constitution of Australia has especial interest on account of the comparisons which it draws between that instrument and the constitution of the United States and of Canada. Condensed from *Nation*, 74: 153.

Bullock, Charles J. Essays on the Monetary history of the United States. (Citizens Library.) N. Y.: Macmillan. 1900. $1.25. [4171

Consists of three essays on "Three Centuries of Cheap Money in the United States," "The Paper Currency of North Carolina," and "The Paper Currency of New Hampshire." Their general thesis is that the inflationist movement has always been due to the scarcity of capital in sparsely settled regions. The first essay includes a survey of wampum and barter currency, the silver and gold and paper currencies of the colonies, Continental paper money, state banks of issue, the treasury notes of the Civil War period, and the more recent silver agitation. The other essays test this thesis by a detailed investigation of the currency experience of a northern and a southern colony, and though of less general interest are of great value to the investigator. The author gives scarcely sufficient credit to the eastern state banks of issue for the period 1840–1860, and neglects the issues of government paper money for the period 1812–1857. His work for the topics covered is thorough and well done, and is marked throughout by an abundance of notes and references. Condensed from D. R. Dewey, *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 579.

As an historical narrative it fails to present clearly the facts in their regular order, and it is too brief to give a clear idea of the sequence of legislation. These faults are especially noticeable in the accounts of the Massachusetts issues of the first half of the eighteenth century, the Continental currency, and the silver agitation. The attempt to determine exactly how much paper was outstanding in each year in North Carolina and New Hampshire, difficult as the task is, has met with some success. As the foundation of a larger work these essays have much in their favor, but the general reader will turn to Sumner, Noyes, and White in preference, even though the same ground is not covered by them. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 380.

Burgess, John W. The civil war and the Constitution, 1859–1865. N. Y.: Scribner. 1901. 2v. ea. $1. [4172

Prof. Burgess's volumes are readable, but do not add much to our knowledge. As a résumé of a period pretty thoroughly explored by others they are not likely to be censoriously criticised. There is little about the constitution in the book except twenty pages on the interpretation of the constitution under the stress of the military events of 1862 and 1863. The work is almost wholly occupied with the war itself and the events which led up to it. The author's style is sometimes journalistic and his accuracy not beyond question, especially in matters concerning international law. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 501.

Byrd, [*Col.*] William. The writings of "Colonel William Byrd of Westover, in Virginia, Esqr." Edited by JOHN SPENCER BASSETT. N. Y.: Doubleday, P. 1901. $10. 4173

Col. William Byrd was one of the distinguished members of the cultivated planter class of Virginia. He was born in 1674, attended school in England and Holland, read law in the Middle Temple, and was admitted to the English bar. In 1696 he returned to Virginia and was a prominent figure in public life. He made several visits to England, sometimes as agent of the colony. There he moved in the best society and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1726 he settled down at Westover and died in 1744, owning nearly 180,000 acres in Virginia and North Carolina. He corresponded with London friends, experimented in agriculture and fruit growing, and dabbled a little in medicine. His culture, polished manners, elegant hospitality, and gayety of conversation made him one of the most respected and popular of the Virginia gentlemen. As a writer he is always bright and entertaining. He notes everything and is curious about everything, rocks, plants, customs of the people, etc.

He describes the rude manners of the North Carolinians. He gives interesting particulars concerning the iron works between the Matapony and Rappahannock rivers which he visited in 1732. The editor's biographical introduction is admirable and adds greatly to the value of the work. Condensed from *Nation*, 74: 253.

Cabot bibliography. See Winship, G. P. Sect. 4332.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and the West Indies, 1689–1692. Edited by J. W. FORTESCUE. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode. 1901. [4174

This volume contains a chronological descriptive catalogue of all colonial papers of the above dates preserved in the Public Records Office in London, and relating largely to the revolution of 1688 as it affected the colonies. While useful as an index of the original papers, its summaries are sufficiently full so that distant students may obtain knowledge of their contents. Much of this material has long been available in Brodhead's documents relating to the colonial history of New York. (See 1086 and 3508.) This is duly noted by the author, but he has omitted to note the printing of certain of his documents in other places, especially in O'Callaghan's *Documentary History of New York* (see 3507), and in the collections of the New York Historical Society, 1868, and possibly in local publications relating to other colonies. The editor's style is flippant, and his unduly lengthy introduction outlining events in the colonies is written in a partisan spirit. Condensed from R. Putnam in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 765.

Calhoun, John C. Correspondence of John C. Calhoun; edited by J. FRANKLIN JAMESON. Fourth annual report of the Historical manuscripts commission of the American historical association. Being vol. 2 of the Report of the association for 1899. Washington: Gov't Prt'g Off. 1900. [4175

This volume can confidently be pronounced the most important contribution of original material on our political history in recent years. Out of the 800 letters of Calhoun collected by the author, over 500 are here printed, with nearly 200 hitherto unprinted letters from friends, admirers, and political followers. These begin in 1843, and more than half of them relate to the period June, 1843, to December, 1845. Calhoun's own letters are most numerous from 1840 onward. In the early period there are considerable gaps. There is little on the war of 1812 or the Missouri Compromise. There is but one reference to the Holy Alliance and nothing on Monroe's historic message. No light is thrown on the presidential crisis in 1825, little upon the Nullification struggle. Not until the rise of the Texas question does the slavery issue assume importance in Calhoun's mind. Earlier he is concerned with protectionism. Calhoun stands out as a conservative champion of the Republicanism of 1798 rather than as the aggressive leader of the slavery interests. The letters of Calhoun's supporters abound in striking comment on current politics and leaders. The editor's work has been performed in a spirit of broad historical scholarship and with a fulness of knowledge that make one regret the parsimony of illustrative or explanatory comment. Condensed from E. G. Bourne in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 372.

California. See Willey, S. H. Sect. 4329.

Callahan, James Norton. American relations in the Pacific and the far East, 1784–1900. Balt.: Johns Hopkins. 1901. $1. [4176

The author in his 150 pages of text attempts to treat a large subject. Much of importance has been left out and a good many trivial details introduced. The Americanization of Hawaii is too briefly treated, the discussion of Samoa is somewhat better, but the Philippines are dismissed in six pages. The famous voyage of the *Columbia* in 1792 is omitted in its proper chapter, and is mentioned elsewhere only in a footnote without references. The author avoids debatable questions, but gives valuable abstracts of several unpublished documents, among them Lieutenant Ingraham's journal of the Voyage of the *Hope* from Boston to the Northwest coast of America, which deserves to be published in full. He accepts too readily the statements of whatever voyager he is using without taking pains to verify them from easily accessible sources. Condensed from H. Bingham in *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 827.

—— Diplomatic history of the Southern Confederacy. Balt.: Johns Hopkins. 1901. $1.50. [4177

The author has shown commendable industry in gathering his materials, and has closely read all the manuscript and printed sources, including the diplomatic correspondence, histories, biographies, diaries, and Southern newspapers, but his material is ill digested and hastily and imperfectly arranged. Spurious documents and latter-day recollections of oral statements are given all the weight due to authentic contemporary records. This is illustrated in the story that Benjamin in 1860 approached the English government with a suggestion that the Southern States might be induced to resume their former allegiance to England, and in that of the Confederacy's final offer of emancipation in exchange for assistance from Great Britain or France. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 57.

Canada. See British America. Sect. 4163. Durham, Earl of. Sect. 4191.

—— History of. See Lucas, C. P. Sect. 4251.

—— Story of the Dominion of. See Hopkins, J. C. Sect. 4228.

Carpenter, Frank G. South America, social, industrial, and political. Akron, O.: Saalfield. 1900. il. $3. [4178

"Mr. Carpenter . . . has collected a vast amount of information concerning the social customs and industrial efforts of the South Americans. He . . . [states] what he saw in blunt English, quite destitute of literary finish and without systematic arrangement. But . . . [the reader] will obtain a very correct notion of the ways of living in the Southern hemisphere.

The errors and misconceptions are astonishingly few, considering the author's deficiency in linguistic equipment. . . . It is mainly where he writes of things which he has not himself seen that he makes mistakes. . . . The author's attempt to present a review of political conditions is not justified in the performance. His ignorance of Latin-American politics is nearly absolute. . . . But the work is interesting as a recital of isolated facts, and the profusion of process illustrations gives almost a panorama of South American life." *Nation*, 71: 428.

Chandler, J. A. C. History of suffrage in Virginia. Balt.: Johns Hopkins. 1901. 50 cts. [4179

This "is a chapter of a larger work on the constitutional history of the state which the author has in preparation. After a hurried and somewhat unsatisfactory treatment of the laws in force before 1830, the steps are more carefully traced by which manhood suffrage was completely established. The difficulties of the Reconstruction period are presented in clear and simple form and with apparent fairness. The reader is impressed with the antithesis between the eastern and western sections of the state, and with the fact that the democratic movement found its strength in very large measure in the frontier portions of the community. . . . One or two statements are open to criticism." *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 182.

Chatham, William Pitt, *Earl of.* GREEN, WALFORD DAVIS. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and the growth and division of the British empire. (Heroes of the Nations series.) N. Y.: Putnam. 1901. $1.50. [4180

This book hardly succeeds in steering between a too scholarly presentation on the one hand, and a too elementary recital on the other. The author's task is stupendous, since the national conditions surrounding Pitt from 1735 to 1788 involved a history of the whole civilized world. It is therefore not strange that the story fails to leave a clear impression on the mind and lacks force and continuity. The author has availed himself of the newer historical sources, including publications of the Historical Manuscripts Commission and the Newcastle Papers in the British Museum. The value of the book lies in its sympathetic study of the character of Pitt and its presentation of the popular minister and great statesman as a member of a most undemocratic and corrupted House of Commons. The portraits with which the book is illustrated are well reproduced. Condensed from A. G. Porritt in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 559.

Chile, Temperate. See Smith, W. A. Sect. 4300.

China and the Allies. See Landor, A. H. S. Sect. 4244.

—— Beleaguered in Pekin. See Coltman, R., Jr. Sect. 4181.

—— In convulsion. See Smith, A. H. Sect. 4295.

—— Siege in Peking: China against the world. See Martin, W. A. P. Sect. 4260.

Civil War and the Constitution. See Burgess, J. W. Sect. 4172.

Civil War, Numbers and losses in. See Livermore, T. L. Sect. 4247.

Clayton-Bulwer treaty. See Travis, Ira D. Sect. 4313.

Colombia. See Scruggs, W. L. Sect. 4292.

Colonial days and ways. See Smith, Helen E. Sect. 4297.

Colonies, British. See Calendar of State papers. Sect. 4174.

Colonization, History of. See Morris, H. C. Sect. 4268.

Coltman, Robert, Jr. Beleaguered in Pekin. Phila.: Davis. 1901. $2. [4181

"Making no pretence to literary effort, Dr. Coltman has given us one of the clearest, most forcible, direct, and unimpassioned accounts of the siege, with details and comments that are suggestive and valuable. Taken as a whole, it is, in so far, of greater value to the judicially minded historian than even Mr. Landor's bulky volumes." *Nation*, 73: 306.

Confederate States of America. See Schwab, J. C. Sect. 4290.

Conklin, Viola A. American political history to the death of Lincoln. N. Y.: Holt. 1901. $1.50. [4182

"Most of the short histories of the United States, however scholarly they may be, are so obviously prepared for the great text-book public that the general reader finds them uninviting. There is consequently abundant room for an interesting unscholastic narrative like [this]. . . . Passing lightly over the colonial period, the author devotes nearly three quarters of her four hundred pages to the years between the end of the revolution and the beginning of the civil war. The revolution and the civil war are treated very briefly. Within the limits she has set herself, the author has been very successful in the selection and presentation of her material, and her book is a marked advance on the shorter popular histories now before the public." *Yale review*, 11: 115.

"Constitution," Frigate. See Hollis, Ira N. Sect. 4225.

Coues, Elliott. On the trail of a Spanish pioneer: The diary and itinerary of Francisco Garcés in his travels through Sonora, Arizona, and California, 1775–1776. Translated . . . and edited by Elliott Coues. N. Y.: F. P. Harper. 1900. 2v. il. maps. $6. [4183

Translation from the Spanish MS. of the diary in the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, No. 7415, with notes from the MS. belonging to Dr. Leon and from the only printed copy heretofore in existence, which is contained in vol. 1 of *Documentos para la Historia de Mexico*. This diary describes the fifth and last journey of Garcés as a missionary priest among the wild tribes from his station near Tucson, Arizona. He accompanied the expedition of Lt.-Col. Anza to the San

Gabriel Mission near Los Angeles, and thence journeyed eastward as far as Zuñi. A priest named Font accompanied Anza to San Francisco, making a creditable map of the country which is published in this book. The diary is very meagre. With the critical notes of the translator, aided by Mr. F. W. Hodges, of the Bureau of Ethnology, it throws much light on an obscure corner of United States territory. The translation makes one more permanent source in the history of the Southwest and is an excellent piece of work, doing credit to both editor and publisher. Condensed from F. W. Blackmar in *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 141.

Cox, Jacob Dolson. Military reminiscences of the civil war. N. Y.: Scribner. 2v. 1900. $6. [4184

The author was one of the small number of civilians who transferred to his military duties the habits and tastes of the scholar. These he maintained to the end of his army career, and his steady rise to the rank of major-general and the command of an army corps was attained by sheer force of ability and character. His services covered a wide field from West Virginia to the army of the Potomac, during the campaign of South Mountain and Antietam; from East Tennessee to Atlanta; then in the battles before Nashville, which destroyed Hood's army; and, at last, with Schofield, from Wilmington, N. C., in coöperation with Sherman's march, in time to be present at the surrender of Johnston, and to have temporary charge of the department in which the surrendered forces lingered in their sudden transition from war to peace. He brought to these reminiscences the philosophic imagination which raises them above a bare chronicle of notable events, or a mere personal record, and entitles them to a place among historic views of the character and conduct of our armies which enlighten and guide our countrymen for future crises of national life. The book contains the best existing account of the West Virginia campaign of 1861, and that in East Tennessee under Burnside in their relations to the general conduct of the war. Burnside's conduct in East Tennessee and in the Antietam campaign is vindicated. McClellan's faults are exposed in the kindest and most judicial temper. Of the Atlanta campaign and of the operations before Nashville Gen. Cox has written separate accounts, so that these reminiscences contain less that is fresh and new as to those campaigns, though what is said is full of interest. He had the fortune to meet on terms of intimacy a large number of Union leaders, and the impressions of the characteristic excellences and defects of those who soon fell out of public regard, as well as of those who steadily grew in reputation, form one of the attractive features of the book. There is a suggestive discussion of the relative merits of West Point officers and those of education among the volunteers, and the author believes the distinction between regular and volunteer to have been harmful, and that the better general education of the volunteer officer and his freedom from the trammels of military tradition made him at least equal to the regular in confronting the new problems of the war. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 138.

Curry, Jabez L. M. Civil history of the government of the Confederate States. Richmond, Va.: B. F. Johnson. 1901. $1.25. [4185

About one third of this volume, called a "Legal Justification of the South in Secession," is essentially the familiar Calhoun argument with modifying variations. The fact that slavery was the cause of secession is ignored, so that though there is a good legal defence it will not suffice for a justification. The one hundred and seventy-two pages called "A civil history of the Confederacy" give the leading features of the political history with some really valuable bits of reminiscence and description. The Confederate military strength is underestimated, but there is an excellent chapter on the Confederate constitution, with an appendix showing in parallel columns the Federal and the Confederate constitutions and emphasizing the important Confederate features by italics. The book is written in a mild temper and with perfect honesty of purpose: it should be attractive to the ordinary reader. The author was an Alabama representative in Washington for four years before secession and divided the next four years between the Confederate Congress and the army, yet he feels neither bitterness nor personal regret. Condensed from F. Bancroft in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 377.

Curtis, William Eleroy. Between the Andes and the ocean. Chicago: H. S. Stone. 1900. $2.50. [4186

Presumably the purpose of this ponderous octavo is to reintroduce the people of the west coast of South America to the North American public. It is unattractive in literary style and careless in its method of presenting data. Common Spanish words are persistently misspelled, and errors of fact are numerous and glaring. In some respects, however, the book has merit. The strong points in the character of the South Americans are brought out, their bravery, their natural kindliness, their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the masses, their progress in education, and their emancipation from ecclesiastical domination. Mr. Curtis displays a sympathetic understanding of the spirit of political evolution through revolutions, in his account of the striking career of President Alfaro of Ecuador. The discussions of South American politics are handled throughout by the author with intelligence and in a critical spirit that gives them superior value. In the main he deals fairly and unpatronizingly with the peoples of South America. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 201.

Davis, Andrew McFarland. Currency and banking in the province of the Massachusetts Bay. 2 pts. Pt. 1, Currency; Pt. 2, Banking. [Am. Economic Assoc. Publications.] N. Y.: Macmillan. 1901. ea. $2 pap. net, $1.75. [4187

Mr. Davis has freely utilized the labors of other historians, and has found in manuscript sources much that is new and valuable. He writes as a historian rather than as an economist. His reproductions of different forms of notes are valuable. He tells the story of colonial paper money in Massachusetts with a fullness of detail and a grasp of the subject that leave little to be desired. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 250.

Nowhere is there so full and vivid a portrayal of the dissensions between the governor and the house of representatives which often turned upon the currency question. The first part traces the history of the colonial bills and province bills until the final resumption of specie payments after the Louisbourg expedition. This part contains brief statements of the emission of bills by the other New England colonies and their effect in Massachusetts. Part II deals with the discussions of banking schemes and the development of the law of promissory notes in England and its influence in Massachusetts. The main topic of this part is the land bank and the silver bank of 1740. No more striking chapter in American economic history has been written. Each part has useful appendices and an index. M. M. Bigelow in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 381.

Decatur, *Commodore* Stephen. BRADY, CYRUS TOWNSEND. Stephen Decatur. (Beacon Biographies.) Boston: Small. 1900. 75c. [4188

"Mr. Brady has had access to material belonging to the descendants of Decatur, and has also drawn upon the manuscript collections of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The result . . . is a clear and graphic description of the man and his work in which the picturesque and heroic largely predominate. The burning of the *Philadelphia* in the harbor of Tripoli, and the battle with the Tripolitans . . . are given with great fulness of detail. So are the engagements between the *Macedonian* and the *United States* . . . and that resulting in the loss of the *President*. . . . Mr. Brady is frankly a hero-worshiper, and . . . regards with indignation all . . . criticisms upon his idol. This method of writing . . . is in great part its own corrective." *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 389.

[The author] "is a graduate of the Naval Academy and . . . [has] served in the Navy. . . . He has produced an excellent memoir." *Nation*, 70: 497.

De La Gorce, Pierre. Histoire du Second Empire. Paris: Plon, Nourrit et Cie. v. 5. [4189

This is an exceedingly well told and scholarly narrative which has been crowned by the French Academy. In this volume the author completes his study of French interference in Mexico, putting upon the United States agent the full responsibility for the failure to intercede for clemency toward Maximilian. Condensed from C. M. Andrews in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 148.

Dellenbaugh, Frederick S. The North Americans of yesterday. N. Y: Putnam. 1901. $4. [4190

This popular work upon the Indian is distinguished by having a central idea, and follows it with more than a little clarity and consistency. Its temper is equable, its major contentions are sane, its medium is agreeable and adequate. In sixteen chapters it discusses Indian civilization and history, treats each topic reasonably, and finds in each some confirmation of its central thought, the "ethnic unity" of all American tribes. The author's personal experience in field work stands him in good stead. He exaggerates the civilization of the Central American tribes as compared with those further north and south. His use of authorities is not always discriminating, and the book is not free from error. The author differs from accepted authorities as to the route of Coronado's march. His nomenclature and his spelling of Indian names is often fantastic. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 225.

Democracy and Empire. See Giddings, F. H. Sect. 4208.

Deutsch Amerikaner, Wisconsin's. See Hense-Jensen, W. Sect. 4222.

Diplomacy, American, A Century of. See Foster, John W. Sect. 4201.

Diplomatic Questions, American. See Henderson, J. B., jr. Sect. 4221.

Durham, John George Lambton, *First earl of*. Report on the affairs of British North America. 1839. New ed. London: Methuen. 1901. 7s. 6d. (See Larned, 3712.) [4191

As to the authorship of this report, discussion has been renewed on both sides of the Atlantic. The names of Judge Dunkin, Mr. Turton, and Dr. Thom have been suggested as authors by correspondents of the *Nation* (*Nation*, 74: 170, 208, 260, and 409).

The authorship of this report is considered at length in an article by R. Garnett in *English historical review*, 17: 268–275. His conclusions are: "We attribute to Lord Durham the early part of the report down to page 94, and the concluding portion from page 190 to the end except pages 212–238, which we ascribe to Wakefield. To Buller we attribute the entire middle portion . . . except a passage from the bottom of page 146 to the head of page 152, which appears to be Wakefield's. . . . Should the style of the report on crown lands in the appendix appear inconsistent with this view [*i. e.*, Buller's redaction], we should be ready to attribute this document to Sir Richard Hanson."

Dye, Eva Emery. McLoughlin and Old Oregon: A chronicle. Chicago: McClurg. 1900. $1.50. [4192

A romantic and distorted account of old Oregon, in which truth and fiction are mingled. Dr. John McLoughlin is the central figure. Among its characteristic errors may be mentioned the story of the efforts of the British agents to deceive the Americans as to the impracticability of a wagon road over the mountains, and of Sir George Simpson's assurances to Webster on this point. There are many other unjustifiable instances of struggling after dramatic effect in serious matters. Condensed from F. F. Victor in *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 148.

A work half of imagination, half of history, dealing with the fixing of the Oregon boundary. The Hudson's Bay Company was in practical possession of a vast region of which Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Idaho are now only parts, and McLoughlin, the factor of the company at Ft. Vancouver, held barbaric sway over the tribes of the country. The book describes with some vividness the prevailing conditions, and is an interesting record of a dispute for territory of more importance than either of the disputants could have

dreamed. Condensed from *Rev. of hist. pub. Can.*, 1900, p. 130.

Earle, Alice Morse. Stagecoach and tavern days. N. Y.: Macmillan. 1900. il. $2.50. [4193

Mrs. Earle has found a theme as exhaustless as her own patience and industry, extending geographically from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to New Mexico, and chronologically from the compulsory Puritan ordinary to the modern tally-ho. We follow the evolution of the road from the Indian trail and bay path to solid macadam. We see the stages themselves in every stage of transformation. Mrs. Earle gives pictorial representations of the signs and taverns, coaches and wagons. Together with a vast amount of solid information, the book contains numberless humorous and illustrative anecdotes and incidents, — much that pertains to historic phases and development. As the old town meeting-house represents the religious and civil elements of our first settlements, so the old tavern stands for the secular side of life. Much of the picturesqueness and romance of olden time was associated with these bygone institutions, and this volume will help to keep them and the stage-coach in memory. Condensed from *Nation*, 71: 450.

Eggleston, Edward. The transit of civilization from England to America in the seventeenth century. N. Y.: Appleton. 1900. $1.50. [4194

In no sense a narrative . . . it presumes an acquaintance with the main facts of colonial history. It is, rather, a series of six brief monographs designed to put vividly before the reader the point of view under which the early settlers of the United States conceived the world in which they lived, and estimated conduct and life. It treats of the conceptions of nature entertained by the colonists and of their superstitions; their astronomical, meteorological, and biological notions; beliefs as to angelic or demoniac intervention in the affairs of life; medical notions, and the rudimentary condition of the healing art; mother English, folklore, and literature as affected by colonial surroundings. A very suggestive chapter illustrates the different judgments of that age as contrasted with ours in regard to morals and religion. Education next claims attention, and the book closes with a chapter on land and labor. It is a real contribution to the literature of American beginnings, covering an overlooked corner of the field. It is a mine of recondite information, and bears witness on every page to wide and careful reading of sources outside those ordinarily drawn upon by writers on our colonial history. Nor are the general fairness and candor of the volume less conspicuous than its learning. There is an index of more than usual copiousness of reference. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 221.

English History, Sources and Literature of. See Gross, C. Sect. 4212.

Evans, Nelson W., *and* Stivers, Emmons B. History of Adams county, Ohio. West Union, Ohio: E. B. Stivers. [4195

This work is of more than local interest, dealing with the remains of the mound-builders, early navigation of the Ohio, and the organization of the first counties in the Northwest territory, before the more ordinary matters of local history are taken up. Part 1, dealing with the history of the county as a whole, contains much material of general interest though largely intermingled with personal affairs. This portion is written from a Jeffersonian bias, favoring Massie and Worthington at the expense of St. Clair and the Federalists. The author clearly shows how the veto power was withheld from the governor in opposition to St. Clair's claims. The account of this early period is accurate and makes very extensive use of the first-hand records. Condensed from M. L. H. in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 184.

Evans, *Rear-Admiral* Robley D. A sailor's log: Recollections of forty years of naval life. N. Y.: Appleton. 1901. $2. [4196

This is a record of forty years' experiences as a naval officer. The author, a native of Virginia, began his naval experience by a journey to Utah in order to qualify, by residence there, for appointment from that territory. On this journey he received his first wound in an encounter with hostile Indians. He entered the naval academy in 1860, was transferred to Newport at the outbreak of the Civil War, remained loyal, and was commissioned acting ensign in 1863. He was severely wounded in the attack on Fort Fisher. After the Civil War he passed through the conventional routine of naval life, alternating ship and shore duty. He acted a conspicuous part in the disturbance with Chile in President Harrison's administration, and as commander of the *Iowa* participated in the naval battle off Santiago in 1898. As a record of facts this book needs comparison with authorities, but as a sea yarn it is entitled to high rank, especially as to all matters that pertain to a ship of war. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 438.

Expansion of the American people. See Sparks, E. E. Sect. 4302.

Faneuil Hall. See Brown, Abram E. Sect. 4166.

Fiske, John. The Mississippi valley in the civil war. Boston: Houghton. 1900. maps. $2. [4197

An outgrowth of lectures first delivered in 1886, to which material written earlier and later has been added. The vigorous narrative of the western campaigns shows a strong grasp of their real meaning, and of their relation to the war regarded in its unity and in its true historical perspective. The author has put to good use his local intimacies in St. Louis in lending color to the critical opening period of the struggle in the West. The commanding rôle played by Frank Blair, jr., as chief of the loyalists, is justly appreciated, and the demoralizing effect on the secession leaders in that state of the swift initiative of Lyon and Blair is admirably exhibited. Toward Grant and Sherman the general tone is that of cordial admiration, though both are criticised. Many of the author's conclusions need modification in view of the publication of the greater part of the official records of the

war since these lectures were written. Among such are those as to the justice and statesmanship of the changes in army commanders made by Lincoln in 1862 and 1863; the failure of the Union commanders to pursue vigorously after the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, and Stone's River; the strategy of Sherman at Dalton and on the march to the sea; the strength of Thomas in the Nashville campaign and Grant's urgency on him to assume the aggressive. On these points the bias of the book is against Lincoln's competence in war administration and unfavorable to Grant and Sherman. Condensed from *Nation*, 70: 478.

Fithian, Philip Vickers. Journal and letters. Princeton: Princeton University. 1900. $3. [4198

Fithian was a graduate of Princeton, a Presbyterian clergyman, and a chaplain in the Continental army, in which service he died in 1776. His journal was begun in boyhood, suspended during his college days, and resumed after graduation. It gives a valuable picture of the social and economic life of a large Virginia plantation just before the Revolution. Fithian in 1773 accepted the position of private tutor in the family of Col. Robert Carter of Nomini Hall, and made two journeys between that place and his New Jersey home. He was a good observer, and his daily notes on his journeys and on the plantation are pervaded by an attractive human strain, though he shows no sign of humor. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 114.

Flick, Alex. C. Loyalism in New York during the American revolution. N. Y.: Macmillan. 1901. pap. $2. [4199

"The work has been done in a careful and scholarly manner, but certain conclusions have been reached which do not seem justified by the evidence presented. For example, Dr. Flick finds the origin of the Loyalist party in the aristocrats of 1689, the faction that opposed Leisler. This seems to be a mistake. . . . It is doubtful also whether, as the author asserts, 'the colonial parties were primarily religious and social.' . . . Dr. Flick seems to have laid too much emphasis upon the assertion that loyalism had a religious and political side; that men were loyal because the Anglican religion forbade rebellion and commanded submission in the last resort. . . . The activity of the Tories is well portrayed. Their public protests against the progress of rebellion mark the earlier stages. Later they enlisted with the English. . . . Dr. Flick has made an estimate of the number of loyalists and has carefully studied the methods in which they were treated by their victorious opponents, . . . and . . declares that the funds realized from confiscation in the state approximated 3,150,000 dollars in Spanish coin. The book likewise contains an elaborate treatment of the emigration of the loyalists and of the compensation granted them by the British government. . . . He does not exhibit their passions, their bigotry, their fierce zeal, their intolerance and abiding hatred. But the tone of the work is fair, and there is throughout the whole an atmosphere of trained scientific accuracy and of patience in thorough investigation. The proof-reading was carelessly done." C. H. Van Tyne in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 167.

Foley, John P., *editor.* Jeffersonian cyclopedia: A comprehensive collection of the views of Thomas Jefferson. Classified and arranged in alphabetical order under nine thousand titles. . . . N. Y.: Funk. 1900. il. $7.50. [4200

The task was worthy and has been executed with intelligence. Mr. Foley has virtually translated all existing indexes into the choice passages for which a student would naturally resort to such indexes. The context can be procured by following his references, which are scrupulously specific. The extracts are dated. In the case of letters the correspondent is named, and the place where Jefferson was writing. There is a topical index with cross-references, a Jeffersonian chronology, and an appendix embracing sundry state papers, and, nearly in full, the correspondence touching the reconciliation of Adams and Jefferson. The work is a repertory of Jefferson's words at first-hand. His portraits of his contemporaries have not been neglected. In the matter of accurate transcription such comparison as we have made disposes us to place the highest confidence in these extracts as a true text, perfectly safe to adopt in all essential particulars. The book is provided with nine portraits of Jefferson and a view of Monticello. Condensed from *Nation*, 71: 175.

Foster, John W. A century of American diplomacy; being a brief review of the foreign relations of the United States, 1776–1876. Boston and N. Y.: Houghton. 1900. $3.50. [4201

"Will be found useful and generally accurate. An exception must be made in the case of the author's treatment of the Monroe Doctrine, which he insists 'declares affirmatively that any interoceanic canal across the isthmus of Central America must be free from the control of European powers.' . . . The book grew out of a series of lectures delivered in the School of Diplomacy of the Columbian University." *Nation*, 71: 427.

The author served as Secretary of State for about eight months in 1892–93 under President Harrison. His book is written in the hope that "the young men of the country may . . . be inspired by new zeal to assist in maintaining the honorable position of our government in its foreign relations." No very profound or impartial treatment of the subject can therefore be reasonably expected. The author does not appear to have made any special research among unpublished papers in the Department of State, and relies almost wholly upon published correspondence and such well-known writers as Trescot, Wharton, Henry Adams, and Schouler. His review of the diplomacy of the Revolution occupies more than one fifth of the whole volume. Condensed from E. Cruikshank, *Rev. of hist. pub. Can.*, 1900, p. 49.

The author accepts the legendary story of Marcus Whitman's share in the solution of the Oregon question. Condensed from E. G. Bourne, *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 276, n.

[He is largely indebted to Rhodes for his account of English sentiment during the Civil War.]

France, Fight with, for North America. See Bradley, A. G. Sect. 4160.

—— The Second Empire. See De La Gorce, P. Sect. 4189.

Franklin, *Maj.-Gen.* **William B.** Greene, Jacob L. Franklin at Fredericksburg. Hartford: Belknap & Warfield. 1900. $1. [4202

"In a slender volume . . . accompanied with a good map of the field . . . Col. . . . Greene has presented a restatement of the part borne by his personal friend, Gen. William B. Franklin, in the battle of Fredericksburg. . . . Franklin was an able and devoted officer who was made one of the several scapegoats for the disastrous failure of Burnside. . . . What . . . Franklin proposed to do with his grand division . . . and what . . . Burnside restricted him to doing . . . is set forth clearly and in moderate temper. . . . It is well to have Franklin's conduct at Fredericksburg discussed so fairly upon its naked merits." *Nation*, 71: 288.

French Revolution. See Aulard, A. Sect. 4153.

French, *Gen.* **Samuel G.** Two wars; autobiography of Gen. Samuel G. French. Nashville, Tenn.: Confederate Veteran. 1901. [4203

This is a well-written volume, full of interest and dealing with the Mexican and Civil wars, with a chapter on West Point and army life. The author is a northern man who settled in Mississippi a few years before the war and became a division commander in the Confederate Army. He shares the heated views of 1861, sneers at the Yankees, and still believes in the right of secession, though claiming to be loyal to the Constitution. His attacks upon Confederate commanders are numerous, among them Polk, Hardee, and Hood. His accounts of battles are vivid and full of incident, while his frequent and lengthy quotations from a well-kept diary extending through the war are of importance historically. He overestimates the strength and underestimates the quality of the Northern Army, and overestimates the number of the southern men serving therein. The author's attack on Hood for his Tennessee campaign is the most severe yet published from the Confederate side. Condensed from H. V. Boynton in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 786.

Gannett, Henry. Boundaries of the United States and of the several states and territories. 2d ed. Washington: Gov't Prt'g Off. 1900. [4204

In its original form (see Larned, 454), this compilation, though inaccurate in some details, was nevertheless useful. It is now issued as No. 171 of the Bulletins of the United States Geological Survey. The principal feature of the issue is the addition of the historical diagrams representing the successive stages through which the several states and territories have passed. These were first printed in 1896 to illustrate an article in the Journal of the American Geographical Society. They contain a number of errors, most of which have been repeated in a series of maps illustrating the territorial expansion of the United States published in the *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance* for September, 1901, and also issued separately. These errors are noted in a review by F. H. Hodder in the *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 567.

Garcés, Francisco. See Coues, Elliot. Sect. 4183.

Garcia, Genaro. Caractér de la conquista Española en America y en Mexico segun los textos de los historiadores primitivos. Mexico: Secret. de Fomento. 1901. [4205

This is a careful and scholarly attempt to throw light upon the real motives and character of the Spanish conquerors. In form it is a patchwork of extracts from the contemporary narratives. Though hard reading for those unaccustomed to use these materials, it is a surprisingly successful weaving together of the different accounts into a readable and coherent narrative of the conquest of Spanish America, and especially of Mexico, as described by the men who knew the details at first-hand. Out of their own mouths he convicts the conquerors of revolting and reckless disregard of everything that ought to characterize civilized men in their dealings with inferior races. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 399.

"In many respects the most important contribution since the publication of Mr. Morgan's famous essay on 'Montezuma's Dinner.' . . . While it does not give all the reasons for the downfall of Motecuhzoma, [it] does advance the understanding of these events a long way toward what is to be the final, matured judgment of historical students." G. P. Winship in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 757.

Garner, James W. Reconstruction in Mississippi. N. Y.: Macmillan. 1901. $3. [4206

Mr. Garner is a Southerner and writes impartially. He is perfectly familiar with the people and conditions in Mississippi, but is shy of criticising the acts of Congress and does not generalize about the policy. He does not detail the laws of Congress or state fully President Johnson's original proposals. Every step of the two processes in Mississippi is set forth with transparent honesty, and every condition and element of the problem there is adequately considered. This is preceded by a brief sketch of the secession movement and Mississippi's experiences in the war. For thoroughness, straightforwardness, completeness, the work deserves high praise. It is no doubt the best account we have of reconstruction anywhere, but is written without art and not always correctly. Condensed from W. G. Brown in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 582.

Geiser, K. F. Redemptioners and indentured servants in the colony and commonwealth of Pennsylvania. New Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor. 1901. $1.50. [4207

"This monograph is an important contribution to the history of immigration before the age of steam and cheap transportation. While not so full on the conditions of the ocean passage as Diffenderfer's 'Redemptioners,' it is more comprehensive and sys-

tematic in its study of the subsequent social status of the immigrants. . . . With its well-ordered narrative, bibliography, apparatus of notes, selected documents, and index, Dr. Geiser's book can be warmly commended to the students of the social history of the Middle States." E. G. Bourne in *Yale Review*, 10: 337.

Georgia, Reconstruction of. See Woolley, E. C. Sect. 4333.

German and Swiss Settlements, Pennsylvania. See Kuhns, L. O. Sect. 4242.

Germans in Colonial Times. See Bittinger, Lucy F. Sect. 4156.

Giddings, Franklin Henry. Democracy and Empire. With studies of their psychological, economic, and moral foundations. N. Y.: Macmillan. $2.50. [4208

Papers and addresses, for the most part republished, on a variety of social, economic, and political subjects. The only papers which seem to bear very directly upon the title are those on "The democratic empire," "The destinies of democracy," "Imperialism," and "The ideals of nations." The essential characteristic of democracy is found to be "ethical likemindedness," which, if a nation possess it, will ensure national unity and strength in spite of any territorial extension, or admixture of blood, interests, or religions. A strong imperial government is not inconsistent with democracy in the nation which is the nucleus of the empire, or even in its dependencies, but this is only on the condition that the functions of the imperial government are strictly limited to the common defence, the maintenance of peace within the empire, and the exaction from all its members of a certain standard of local administration. The author ignores the difficulties arising from conflicting material interests and from differing degrees of civilization, and makes no direct application of his reasoning to the situation of the United States. His style is attractive, but his book, though stimulating, is vague. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 141.

Gooch, G. P. Annals of politics and culture. London and N. Y.: Macmillan. 1901. $2.25. [4209

This book presents a double chronological table of the world's history from the discovery of America. Political history is noted on the left-hand page. The right-hand page deals with what the author terms "culture" under numerous separate captions, *e. g.:* Church of England; Russian literature; Science; Art; Philosophy; Philology; Education; Economics; Geography; Anthropology; Sociology. The author credits the late Lord Acton with the idea of the publication. Fulness of statement renders the volume much more than a mere book of reference. The author has been assisted by numerous efficient collaborators in special departments. He has left hardly a corner untouched. In avoiding blank spaces on either page he has adroitly apportioned his material, but has of necessity inserted numerous facts not intrinsically entitled to inclusion. A vast amount of labor has been expended on the book, with a result more satisfactory in fulness and comprehensiveness than accuracy and completeness. The shortcomings that are found in the department of United States History are noteworthy. The book's chief value is its exhaustive treasury of facts relating to the history of "culture" and its full chronicle of recent events. It contains a very voluminous but ill-digested and extremely defective bibliography and an insufficient and unsatisfactory index. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 190.

Graham, R. B. Cunninghame. A vanished Arcadia: Jesuits in Paraguay, 1607–1767. N. Y.: Macmillan. 1901. $2.50. [4210

This is the story from first to last of the Jesuit mission in Paraguay. Early in the 17th century the Jesuits converted a large number of Guaraní Indians, whose unwarlike instincts made them docile and willing proselytes. They were isolated from most of the pagan tribes and Europeans in "reductions," and received an education both spiritual and secular from the missionaries. Seldom if ever has the experiment of bringing up men and women on the "sheltered plan" been so successfully carried out. The mission was successful until destroyed by an edict from beyond the Atlantic. The author has travelled and lived in South America and is familiar with the region. His book shows wide reading, and he has made researches in the literature and contemporary narratives of the Paraguayan mission. He denounces the evils of our present day civilization and the brutality of the Saxon race. He thinks the Jesuits did well by the Indians and developed the spirit of industry among them without appropriating its fruits to themselves. He is inclined to lament the disappearance of this pastoral elysium. His book is written with a vigor which is quite unshackled by regard for conventional ideas. Condensed from *Nation*, 74: 53.

Grant, *Gen.* Ulysses S. Wister, Owen. Ulysses S. Grant. (Beacon biographies.) Boston: Small. 1900. 75c. [4211

From first to last this book is incisive and fixes attention, dealing in high praise and the most unsparing criticism. Throughout it is strong in its contrasts, shows Grant's failure before the war and in the Presidency, as well as his military success. It contains in a dozen pages the most graphic picture of the closing days of Lee's army yet given by any writer in such compass. The full Grant chronology is a most attractive and valuable feature. The author is frequently inaccurate in his details and repeats many venerable myths, which he would have avoided if he had consulted the official records of the war. Condensed from *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 823.

Gross, Charles. Sources and literature of English history from earliest times to about 1485. London and N. Y.: Longmans. 1900. $5. [4212

"It is difficult to be too grateful to Prof. Gross for the admirably conceived and executed bibliography which he has given us. . . . First are general sections devoted to the auxiliary sciences. . . . A chapter is given to the archives, one to collections of sources, and one to modern books of a general character, both on the whole field and on special topics. Then follow three parts, one on the origins, . . . one on the Anglo-

Saxon period, and one on the period from 1066 to 1485, . . . each . . . (in) two general divisions: the original sources and the modern writers. . . . The book may be used with confidence as a complete guide to the printed sources, for all purposes for which such materials suffice. Of the literature, the lists are necessarily less complete, but here again the book may be used with confidence as giving reference to the most important books on each topic, both in English and in foreign languages. Especially valuable features are the numerous references to articles in periodicals, English and foreign, and the analysis of volumes of essays. . . . Its great point of superiority is in its critical indications. These are not limited to marking with an asterisk the most important books, but consist of valuable introductions to chapters and sections, and comment under the separate titles, often extending to an analysis of the literature of the subject. . . . Type and paper are a pleasure to the eye. The binding is, however, very bad, and the cutting of margins in rebinding will injure the appearance of the page. . . . Misprints . . . are very rare, where proof-reading must have been no easy task, and the index is a model." George B. Adams in *Yale Review*, 10 : 106.

Hale, *Capt.* Nathan. JOHNSTON, H: P. Nathan Hale, 1776, biography and memorial. N. Y.: De Vinne. 1901. $5. [4213

The work is not always well balanced. An apparent dearth of data appears where ample materials exist for more elaborate treatment. The author has avoided repeating numerous time-worn fictions, but has also encountered his own stumbling-blocks. The note on Hale bibliography is strikingly incomplete. Letters from and to Hale are not printed with scientific accuracy, and of the latter several of importance seem to be unknown to the author, as are Hale's poetical and other effusions which serve as an index to his attainments and a commentary on his interests. The text of the camp diary is quite accurate. The chapter on Hale's ancestry is adequate, but his home and college life are susceptible of more extensive treatment. His love affair is mentioned with remarkable brevity. The author sets up a new claim as to the site of Hale's execution which seems to be untenable. The brevity of the index makes it almost useless as a guide to the places, persons, and events mentioned in the volume. Condensed from *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 775.

Halsey, Francis Whiting. The old New York frontier, 1614–1800. N. Y.: Scribner. 1901. $2.50. [4214

This book deals with the history of northern and central New York during the 17th and 18th centuries, its people, its settlements, and its wars. It is the first complete and consecutive history of the lands and waters where the fate of the continent has been twice decided. Much of the material is new to print, and more has been all but inaccessible to the general reader. The author regards the frontier as facing west. With the exception of the battle of Oriskany, the field of action is limited to Otsego Lake and the valleys of the Susquehanna and Unadilla. The story of the Iroquois power, the French Wars, colonization, and the Revolution is carefully and completely told with remarkably good perspective. Among the subjects more adequately presented than before are Brant's conference with Herkimer in June, 1777, the value of Tryon County as a granary of the American armies, and the non-English blood of the patriot defenders of the frontier in the Revolution. The book is not free from mistakes. The number of the Iroquois is exaggerated, and their condition before the arrival of the whites idealized. The scene of Champlain's first attack upon them is wrongly placed on Onondaga Lake. The abandonment of Fort Schuyler at the close of the French War is overlooked, and several proper names are misspelled. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 17.

Harriman Alaska Expedition. C. HART MERRIAM, *ed.* N. Y.: Doubleday. 1901. 2v. $15. [4215

This is the record of an expedition to Alaska made in 1899 by Mr. E. H. Harriman. Twenty-five men of science, representing every department of natural history, accompanied the expedition, which sailed from Seattle on May 30 and was absent two months. Every aid to scientific research was furnished. Important and extensive collections were made in all branches, and more than fifty specialists have aided in working up this material. The Washington Academy of Sciences has already published 22 special papers based on these collections and others are in preparation. The present volumes give the narrative of the expedition by John Burroughs and a few papers on the subjects believed to be of general interest. The glaciers are treated by John Muir; the natives by Mr. Grinnell; the history of the discovery and exploration of Alaska from 1711 to the American purchase by W. H. Dall; birds by Charles Keeler; forests and timber resources by Prof. B. E. Fernow; geography, to which the expedition notably contributed, by Mr. Gannett; the atmosphere by Prof. Brewer; the condition of the salmon industry by Mr. Grinnell. There is a very full index, the maps are excellent, and the volumes are the most beautifully illustrated work of travel ever issued in America. Condensed from *Nation*, 73 : 303.

Harrisse, Henry. Découverte et évolution cartographique de Terre-Neuve et des pays circonvoisins, 1497–1501–1769. London: Stevens. 1901. [4216

This is intended to be an illustration of how geographical history should be studied. The author's appreciation of the value of maps contemporary with the study of voyages of discovery has steadily grown until in this study of Newfoundland he frankly abandons the ordinary sources of information and exhaustively examines the cartographic documents. He traces the growth of Portuguese interests in the northwestern Atlantic and the failure of the English to take advantage of their earlier information; also the exploring enterprises of the French and later comers until James Cook, the famous explorer, was assigned to duty in these waters in 1762 with instructions to produce an accurate map. The volume is noteworthy in that the author, while adhering to his views as to Cabot's discovery, yet admits the question is a doubtful one and fairly presents the essential facts. Condensed from G. P. Winship in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 752.

See Larned, 802, 805, 806.

Hart, Albert Bushnell. Foundations of American foreign policy, with a working bibliography. N. Y.: Macmillan. 1901. $1.50. [4217

"This book is a reproduction with some revision of articles which had already appeared in magazines and reviews . . . Our various boundary controversies, our numerous military expeditions into foreign parts, the complications about Cuba for a century, our acquisition of Florida, of our trans-Mississippi empire and of Alaska are described with a conciseness and clearness which are admirable. . . . [The author] regards himself as justified . . . in treating our territories as colonies. This will probably be regarded by many as a forced use of the term. None the less, his review of our solution of territorial problems is illuminating. Especially is his rehearsal of the facts of the Louisiana Purchase and of the organization of the territory suggestive to those who insist that to annex and govern territory without the consent of the governed is in flat contradiction of American principles and policy. . . . The chapter, which traces the evolution of the present form of the Monroe doctrine from its beginning in 1823, closes with a reasonable statement of the interpretation of it which will safeguard our interests on this continent. The final chapter, giving a tentative bibliography of American diplomacy, will be very helpful to students of that subject in the thorough handling of which so much remains to be done." James B. Angell in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 606.

—— *ed.* American history told by contemporaries. v. 2, Building of the republic, 1689–1783. v. 3, National expansion, 1783–1845. v. 4, Welding of the nation, 1845–1900. N. Y.: Macmillan. v. 2, 1898; v. 3 and 4, 1901. ea. $2. [4218

(See Larned, 2539.) Volume 3 has more official documents than the early volumes, but presents the selections of the various phases of the period skilfully and on the whole adequately. Nullification, however, is illustrated but by one extract, and Jackson's war on the bank is neglected altogether. Condensed from *Nation*, 72 : 233.

There is in volume 3 "a lack of pieces illustrating the character and conditions of the Southwest." The annexation of Texas is treated as a mere episode of the slavery question. Condensed from *Am. hist. rev.*, 6 : 590.

Volume 4 has more extracts from official documents than the previous volumes. There is also a due representation of the livelier illustrations of history. Hardly anything could be better than the selections for the years 1860–1873, but the period 1873–1898 is but scantily illustrated. As a whole the series is admirably devised and exceedingly well carried out. Condensed from J. F. Jameson in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 609.

Hastings, W. G. The development of law as illustrated by the decisions relating to the police power of the state. (Proceedings of the American Philosophical society, v. 39, no. 163.) 104 So. 5th St., Phila.: 1901. $1.50. [4219

This essay secured the prize offered by the American Philosophical Society, and is now reprinted with its proceedings. It deserves attention as the first serious attempt to discuss the "Police Power" in a philosophical manner. This doctrine has been developed by our courts within the last fifty years. It is a fiction unnecessary in a state in which there are no constitutional limitations, because it is used only to evade some apparently exclusive limitations or restrictions. Mr. Hastings seems to approve the doctrine of the Granger cases. His essay is a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject. Condensed from *Nation*, 73 : 92.

Hayti. See Pritchard, H. Sect. 4281.

Hemstreet, Charles. Story of Manhattan. N. Y.: Scribner. 1901. $1. [4220

This volume is marked by accuracy of research into the details of half-forgotten localities. It traces lightly the thread of political history, and dwells upon certain picturesque passages in the social life of early New York, the Leisler episode, the negro plot, and Kidd's piracy, without any discussion of the doubts that obscure their details. For solid information and clear precision the book deserves to serve as a basis for a manual for the use of schools. Condensed from *Nation*, 74 : 453.

The style is simple to quaintness. The author starts with the coming of Henry Hudson and ends with the establishment of Greater New York. The story is sketched in rapid outline. Except those of the early governors very few names are introduced. The sketch of New York as a national capital is well drawn in brief space. The definite location of the sites of historical events is to be commended. The numerous illustrations are interesting because largely taken from old prints and wood engravings. Condensed from E. H. Roberts in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 611.

Henderson, J : B., jr. American diplomatic questions. N. Y.: Macmillan. 1901. $3.50. [4221

This volume is made up of five papers on the "Fur seals and the Behring sea award," "The Interoceanic canal problem," "The United States and Samoa," "The Monroe doctrine," and "The Northeast coast fisheries." The author's views are in no way biassed by the attitude which his own government has assumed with reference to these matters. He thinks our case touching the seals was without foundation in public law and contrary to principles we had earnestly striven to establish in other connections. He discusses the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and advocates a neutralized canal in the widest sense. He regards the Samoan incident as a farce, and calls the Monroe doctrine the *ignis fatuus* of American politics. For the general reader the volume is too detailed. Its lack of an index debars it from the list of reference-books, and the entire absence of reference to authorities renders it of little value to the student. Condensed from J. H. Latané in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 375.

Hense-Jensen, Wilhelm. Wisconsin's Deutsch Amerikaner bis zum Schluss des Neunzehnten Jahrhunderts. v. 1. Milwaukee: C. N. Caspar. 1900. $2.50. [4222

Almost void of personal puffery and of gingerly re-

gard for personal prejudice—in the case of "personages of prominence" wholly. The author postulates that the spirit of Teutonism has left its impress upon the civilization of Wisconsin, and he proceeds so to marshal his facts as to prove his thesis, but in no spirit of vain race glorification. The German's lack of cohesive fealty to principle and of organized loyalty to party, his clannishness and touchiness, are fearlessly exposed. His impotence in political and public leadership, his failure of original achievement in the domain of art and science and of commanding influence in the professions is pointed out. The present volume carries the history of German-Americanism to about the year 1875, which practically concludes the successive periods of pioneer settlement and of formative development under the domination of men of foreign rather than of immigrant nativity. At an early day the immigrants from the several German states lost their inherited individualism and traditional separatism and acquired a practical sense of national kinship. This once achieved, they powerfully impressed their habits and customs, their ways of life and manner of living upon their environment, affecting in scores of ways the social and economic customs of the "native" Americans. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 222.

Hill, Mabel. Liberty documents, with contemporary exposition and critical comments drawn from various writers. Edited with an introduction by A. B. Hart. N. Y.: Longmans. 1901. $2. [4223

This collection is intended to take the place of a narrative history as a class text. The selections have been made to illustrate a single idea, the constitutional development of English-speaking peoples. She has chosen the whole or the essential portions of thirty-one documents, well known and relatively accessible. They are on the whole typical examples, though her decision to use only documents in the English language seems unwise, for it cuts out all material for the French revolutionary era. Some comments on the documents are introduced. History teachers owe the author their goodwill for this study. Condensed from H. W. Caldwell in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 365.

Holland, Bernard. Imperium et libertas. A study in history and politics. N. Y.: Longmans. 1901. $4. [4224

This book is written in the belief now generally held by Englishmen that their colonial empire will be permanent, and will be more firmly knit as time goes on. Of the four parts into which the main body of the book is divided, the first deals with the American Revolution, giving not a history of the struggle itself, but rather of the political ideas on colonial relations preceding and accompanying it, and shows that the men of that time were insufficiently equipped by experience or reflection to solve the problem of imperial supremacy and colonial home rule. The second part traces the history of Canada from the time of the conquest, dealing at some length with Lord Durham's report and the policy based thereon. This is an excellent summary of the growth of self-government in Canada, ending with a chapter on the British North America Act of 1867. The third part deals with the history of the union with Ireland, and the fourth is devoted to the present problems of the empire. In the appendices the British North America Act and the new Commonwealth of Australia Act of 1900 are printed in full. Condensed from A. L. Lowell in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 741.

Hollander, Jacob H., *editor.* Studies in state taxation with particular reference to the Southern States. (Johns Hopkins Studies in history and political science.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1900. $1.25. [4225

"A valuable contribution to financial science. . . . The volume consists of five essays prepared by students at the Johns Hopkins University on the methods of taxation prevailing in Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Kansas. The essays are edited by Prof. . . . Hollander, and, as he says, the arrangement and presentation of essential data must precede both scientific study and practical reform." *Nation*, 70: 300.

Hollis, Ira N. The frigate *Constitution*, the central figure of the navy under sail. Boston: Houghton. 1900. il. $1.50. [4226

"The history of the navy during the sail period is in a large degree represented by the record of this great ship, whose various achievements form an almost continuous thread running through long periods of our national life. The author has given us a . . . book . . . which, while very useful for historical reference, is made especially interesting by the author's correct and pleasing literary style. His deductions and inferences display for the most part logical and exact processes of reasoning. . . . [He] is at his best in the chapters which deal with our war with Tripoli . . . [and] the powers and high deeds of our noble frigate during the war of 1812. Perhaps, however, we should assign the greatest credit to his last chapter, where he sums up 'what we owe to the *Constitution*.' . . . 'Slowly . . . the common people . . . had been acquiring confidence in their union without knowing it.' Some great event was needed to show them to themselves. This shock . . . was supplied . . . by the victory of the *Constitution* over the *Guerrière*, which 'brought to the surface the real feeling of the New England people.' This and other evidences of clear thinking make Professor Hollis's book highly valuable as a contribution to history." H. C. Taylor, *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 820.

Holls, Frederick W. The Peace conference at the Hague and its bearings on international law and policy. N. Y.: Macmillan. 1900. $3. [4227

The author attended the conference as a representative of the United States and took an important part in the proceedings. He reports the principal speeches, admirably translated, and gives a full account of the more important debates. In accordance with diplomatic reserve, he tells us nothing of the unofficial discussions, or of those silent conflicts of policy which are all the better known because never openly mentioned. He describes the events which led up to the conference; the opening on May 18, 1899, with a full

list of the delegates, the inaugural speeches and the assignment of the committees; the work of each committee, giving the text of the three conventions interspersed with historical comment, the arbitration treaty being treated with especial fulness; the efforts of the United States to secure the immunity of private property at sea, which failed for reasons not disclosed; the difficulties which beset the assembly, together with a list of the "adhesions" and a report of the closing addresses. The last chapter discusses hopefully the work of the Conference in its general bearings. There follow the full text of the conventions in the original French, with an English translation, the report made to Mr. Hay by the American commission, an account of the Grotius celebration, and an index. The author's tone is optimistic, and he is at his best when he comes to the treaty on good offices, mediation, and arbitration, which was framed by his own committee. In his desire to exhibit only the best side of the conference, he veils its chief weakness, the avoidance of difficult questions. A few more footnotes would have been appreciated by students. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 318.

Hopkins, James H. History of political parties in the United States. N. Y.: Putnam. 1900. $2.50. [4228

"The text is little more than a running account of national elections from the beginning down to the present time, interspersed with brief and unedifying references to well-known events which are supposed to have affected parties and candidates. There is no evidence of research, no illuminating discussion, no skill in arrangement, no charm of narrative. . . . Comments on public men are very much in the style of congressional eulogies. . . . Jackson's achievement at New Orleans is magnified by doubling the strength of Pakenham's army. It is asserted without qualification that the financial disturbance following Jackson's removal of the deposits was 'an artificial panic, started by the bankers . . . and hostile politicians.' Throughout party platforms . . . are accepted at their face value. There is no attempt . . . to . . . determine what parties have actually stood for. An appendix — nearly half the book — gives in full all the platforms adopted by national conventions." W: G. Brown, *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 592.

Hopkins, J: C. Story of the dominion: Canada from its early discovery and settlement to the present time. Philadelphia: Winston. 1900. $2.50. [4229

Mr. Hopkins is always too conscious of the glories of the state of which he happens to be a citizen, and he is never quite calm when his own side is attacked. His book is well planned. He has the true conception of history, that its main interest is in social development, and he gives much space to education, manners, and industries. His book, however, teems with errors, and his style, though sometimes attractive, is often disfigured by a grotesque mixture of metaphors. Condensed from J. Carstairs in *Rev. hist. pub. Can.*, 1901, p. 19.

Hosmer, James K. Short history of the Mississippi valley. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1900. $1.20. [4230

Mr. Hosmer begins with prehistoric times and ends with a discussion of present day problems. The style is entertaining, but the volume contains nothing new, and large areas of the subject are either passed by altogether or merely glanced at, while there is everywhere excessive generalization. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 493.

Among notable omissions are the diplomatic history of the period of Washington and Adams when the fate of the valley trembled in the balance, and the differentiation of its northern and southern halves in population, agriculture, trade, and transportation, which is the true key of its development in the period ending in 1850. Condensed from F. J. T. in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 801.

Houck, Louis. Boundaries of the Louisiana purchase. St. Louis: Roeder. 1901. 50c. [4231

"The book is not an independent contribution to the subject of the Louisiana purchase boundaries. It is rather a brief based on the best primary and secondary authorities in behalf of the maximum extension of these boundaries. The occasion of the publication is the approaching celebration of the centenary of the purchase; and its purpose is to magnify and idealize that event." F. W. M. in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 607.

Hume, Martin A. S. Modern Spain. (Story of the nations.) N. Y.: Putnam. 1898. $1.50. [4232

The author is exceptionally equipped by long residence in Spain and by family connections, and he has produced a readable narrative showing first-hand knowledge. Though chiefly political, it does not neglect economics, literature and art; yet the book shows a lack of critical study of the sources. The prophecy of Aranda as to the future greatness of the United States is quoted without noting its doubtful authenticity, and in matters relating to American history there are many errors. Condensed from E. G. Bourne in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 151.

Illinois History. See Mason, E. G. Sect. 4261.

Indian policy of Colonial Pennsylvania, Conrad Weiser and the. See Walton, J. S. Sect. 4325.

Indians, Christian, of New England. See Occom, Samson. Sect. 4275.

—— North American. See Dellenbaugh, F. S. Sect. 4190.

James, C. Fenton. Documentary history of the struggle for religious liberty in Virginia. Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell. 1900. $1.25. [4233

Religious persecution began in Virginia in 1768, and complete victory for religious liberty was not gained until 1802. This period of struggle is covered by Dr. James's volume. He has brought together in convenient form the principal documents bearing on the movement, appending his comments thereto. Thus the book is not a connected history, but gives the materials from which the reader may form his own

judgment. The attitudes of the principal religious bodies of the state are set forth clearly. On the disputed question whether the Baptists or the Presbyterians took the lead in the demand for religious liberty the facts are presented at length and in a spirit of fairness. On this and similar points, such as the revision of the marriage laws and the abolition of glebes, Dr. James is full and precise, and the volume will be found useful by all students. Condensed from C. H. Toy in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 164.

Jamestown and James River. See Tyler, L. G. Sect. 4316.

Jefferson, Thomas. CURTIS, WILLIAM ELEROY. The true Thomas Jefferson. Phila.: Lippincott. 1901. $2. [4234

The author brings out Jefferson's inconsistency with a wealth of incident and authority. He deals with his family and social life, shows how he failed as a farmer, how much his wine cost him, how he did his marketing in Washington, and how he met the probably exaggerated charge of laxity in his relations with women. On the other hand, the author exhibits Jefferson as the champion of religious liberty, and the friend of scholars and men of affairs, and the founder of an unique university. There is nothing new about all this, though it gains significance from a somewhat novel grouping. The mosaic is decidedly entertaining and not without value, even for the sober historian. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 499.

Jeffersonian cyclopedia. See Foley, J. P. Sect. 4200.

Jellinek, Georg. The declaration of the rights of man and of citizens: a contribution to modern constitutional history. Authorized translation from the German by Max Farrand. N. Y.: Holt. 1901. 75c. [4235

"This scholarly essay, whose author is one of the most eminent of modern German constitutional authorities . . . develops in an able and convincing manner the idea that, in the English historical conception of the rights of the individual, these rights 'rest simply upon the supremacy of law — they are law, not personal rights.' The author 'ascribes to the Puritan settlers of New England the first historical and practical application of the two great political principles; that certain rights are inherent in the individual and are not derived from law, and that government is the result of compact. . . . These two conceptions . . . became generally accepted in the colonies and formed the essential bases of the revolutionary state constitutions.' Professor Jellinek proves by parallel citations from these constitutions and from the French 'Declaration of the rights of man and of citizens' that the principles thus historically developed in the American colonies were taken directly by the Constituent Assembly from the bills of rights of Virginia and other American states and were not derived from Rousseau's Social Contract. Historical accuracy, a remarkable grasp of the principles of political philosophy and logical and lucid expression unite to make this little book a work of unusual merit. Prof. Farrand's translation is exceptionally good." M. S. Brown in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 399.

Jesuits in Paraguay. See Graham, R. B. C. Sect. 4210.

Johnston, Alexander. High school history of the United States. Revision of the history of the United States for schools. (Revised by William MacDonald.) N. Y.: Holt. 1901. $1.25. [4236

This revision of a standard school history (see Larned, 2553) shows signs of careful editing. A chapter on the McKinley administration is added, but the substance of the book remains unchanged. Where the narrative is expanded, asterisks point out any departure from the original words. The editor has succeeded in adding to the book's practical usefulness without doing violence to the principles on which it was constructed. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 253.

Johnston, Henry P. Storming of Stony Point on the Hudson, midnight, July 15, 1779: its importance in the light of unpublished documents. N. Y.: J. T. White. $1.50. [4237

An interesting study of the famous night attack by "Mad Anthony Wayne," showing from original correspondence, especially that of Sir Henry Clinton with his government, the military importance of the exploit which paralyzed the British for the rest of the campaign of 1779. The book is well illustrated by old sketch maps and modern photographs. The assumption that the title "Mr.," applied to American general officers in the British correspondence, is belittling, is not well founded. It was the common usage of the time in England to speak of officers by their civil rather than their military titles. Condensed from *Nation*, 70: 365.

Jones, *Rear-Admiral* Paul. BUELL, AUGUSTUS C. Paul Jones, founder of the American navy: a history. N. Y.: Scribner. 1900. 2v. $3. [4238

Shows most careful and painstaking research. Mr. Buell has drawn largely from original material, most of which has not previously been used by other writers. He has not only consulted the various printed collections, but has had access to the archives of the United States, of France, and of Russia, where much relating to this naval hero is deposited; and the result, for completeness of research, leaves little to be done by future writers. The author has not been able to hold in check his admiration for his subject, and speaks for Jones as if he had knowledge of all the reasons and impulses that influenced the latter's acts even when Jones himself is silent, and this without a clear statement of the facts upon which such knowledge is based. No authority is given for the claim that Jones was "founder of the American navy." Mr. Buell handles with rare delicacy and tenderness his hero's relation with Aimée de Telison, and his conclusions seem warranted by the little that is known. He does not locate the burial-place of Jones. Condensed from E: Field, *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 589.

Keifer, Joseph W. Slavery and four years of war. N. Y.: Putnam. 1900. 2 v. il. $6. [4239

"The first part is an outline of the history of slavery in the United States, covering 157 pages. The author's own military experience in the civil war follows, with his observations on campaigns in which he had a part and officers with whom he served. . . . Beginning as major of the Third Ohio Infantry in April, 1861, he was in McClellan's first campaign in West Virginia, next with Ormsby Mitchell's division in Middle Tennessee, and with Buell in the retreat to Louisville, Ky., in 1862, and in the battle of Perryville. . . . He . . . was under Milroy . . . in the Shenandoah Valley in 1863. His regiment joined the Sixth Corps in the autumn, and from that time Col. Keifer served in that corps, commanding a brigade. He was therefore in nearly all the bloody work of the Potomac army till Lee's final surrender. He proved himself a brave and intelligent officer, and was brevetted Brigadier-general. The . . . narrative . . . contains . . . much interesting and valuable matter. The appendices, besides a brief autobiography, treat of his subsequent career in Congress, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and his return to military life in the Spanish war, in which, however, he saw no active service." *Nation*, 70: 417.

Kimball, Gertrude Selwyn, *editor.* Pictures of Rhode Island in the past, 1642–1833, by travellers and others. Providence: Preston. 1900. $2. [4240

"Consists chiefly of extracts out of old books, from Thomas Lechford's *Plain dealing* down to Thomas Hamilton's *Men and manners* . . . [of] descriptions of Rhode Island or of Providence or of Newport, as they appeared in former times. Miss Kimball has collected more than sixty such notices, all well worth printing, and surprisingly varied in character. She shows Rhode Island as it appeared to natives and strangers, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Yankees and Southerners, Puritans and Quakers, priests and soldiers, royal officials and private travellers. . . . An especially interesting group is that of the French officers of the Revolutionary War. To each extract Miss Kimball has prefixed a brief introduction, executed in a scholarly manner and pleasantly written, containing an account of the writer sufficient to enable one to perceive his point of view. The book is . . . well adapted to entertain and instruct all those who are interested in the history of Rhode Island." *Am. hist. rev.*, 5: 399.

Knox, John Jay, assisted by a corps of financial writers in the various states. A History of banking in the United States. Revised and brought up to date by Bradford Rhodes and Elmer H. Youngman. N. Y.: Bradford Rhodes. 1900. $5. [4241

A record of annals, dates, names, events, and summaries of laws, in a more compendious and detailed form than can be found in any other volume, rather than an historical narrative which takes into account the forces shaping the development of banks and the consequences to the people in benefits or evils. Part I, p. 1-304, deals with banking under federal laws from the Bank of North America to the present national system. It does not show any new or wide research or even familiarity with the detailed labors of Professor Sumner in this field. Mr. Knox was deputy comptroller and comptroller of the currency from 1867 to 1884, and had a large and intimate acquaintance with bankers throughout the country. The chapters on the national banking system are naturally the best in the book. Part II treats of banking under state laws, taking up the history of each state separately, with no attempt at unity and having little interest as a narrative, though the data will be serviceable to the future historian. Mr. Knox substantially completed his study of national banks and accumulated a large part of the facts as to state banks, but did not live to complete the work. The book suffers from its composite authorship, and is not entirely free from errors. Condensed from D. R. Dewey, *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 377.

Kuhns, L. Oscar. German and Swiss settlements of colonial Pennsylvania. N. Y.: Holt. 1900. $1.50. [4242

This is the first scholarly treatment of the general subject yet published in the English language. The literature on the subject has been assimilated by the author, and the footnotes enable the reader to verify the text, and will be of assistance to investigators. The felicitous style of the book makes it attractive also to the general reader. It contains the best account in English for the general reader of the German sects in Pennsylvania, a good description of the German farmer, a felicitous comparison of the Rhenish Palatinate and Switzerland with German Pennsylvania, references to parallels in German literature, and a clear presentation of the attitude of the Pennsylvania Germans toward education. It exaggerates the importance of the Mennonites as compared with the Quakers. Condensed from M. D. Learned in *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 813.

Lamb's biographical dictionary of the United States. John Howard Brown, *editor.* Boston: J. H. Lamb. 1901. v. 1–4. ea. $7. [4243

The appearance of this work of reference is good and even impressive. The writing is correct and business-like, the proof-reading careful, the illustrations numerous. As compared with Appleton's Cyclopædia of American biography (Larned, 2487) it makes a nearer approach to a democratic quality. Presidents and the like are handled less extensively, men and women of minor fame liberally. Very brief notices are few. Families are not grouped as in Appleton. The number of persons noted other than Canadians, Mexicans, South Americans, etc., who are omitted from Lamb, appears to be about the same, but almost one quarter of Lamb's subjects have come to the front within the last fifteen years. Parents and ancestors are named as far as may be. There are no painful marks of haste, looseness, or incongruity. The contributors aim to deal wholly with living reputations and largely with living persons. Their business is with acts, not with opinions or criticism. As is inevitable in a work of this character, the minor notices are not always accurate. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 12.

Landor, A. Henry Savage. China and the allies. N. Y.: Scribner. 1901. 2v. $7.50. [4244

This is a story of a lucky and plucky war correspondent who was on the field with pen and camera. His profession of impartiality seems to be justified, though some prejudice is shown against the Buddhist priests, Sir Claude MacDonald, and General Chaffee. The story of events in Pekin down to the attack on the legations is fully and vividly told. Official complicity in the Boxer attack is proved. The capture and loot of Tientsin is described, and there is a moving account of the march of the allies to Pekin, in which the author accompanied the army. There is also a day by day narrative of the siege of Pekin, with criticism of the various nationalities making up the allied army. The book also contains a description of a journey in 1891 in the interior of China. The style is simple, clear, and straightforward. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 73.

Latané, John H. Diplomatic relations of the United States and Spanish America. (Albert Shaw Lectures.) Balt.: Johns Hopkins. 1900. $1.50. [4245

First presented as university lectures. It is a summary narrative, based, so far as indications go, upon English and American authorities. It deals with the part played by the United States and England in launching the Spanish-American republics, the diplomacy of the United States in regard to Cuba, the proposed Central American canal, the French intervention in Mexico, and the Monroe doctrine. Its positive contributions to the subject, whether explanatory or critical, are not many. Its strictures upon Secretary Fish as to his conduct of the negotiations concerning Cuba, and upon Secretaries Blaine and Frelinghuysen as to those concerning the Isthmian canal, are severe. Mr. Fish is accused of lack of candor and courage in appealing to the Powers of Europe to countenance intervention in Cuba and of attempting to mislead Congress into the belief that no such appeal had been made. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 240.

Latin monetary union. See Willis, H. P. Sect. 4330.

Law, Development of, as illustrated by the police power. See Hastings, W. G. Sect. 4219.

—— English common, in the early American colonies. See Reinsch, P. S. Sect. 4284.

—— Two centuries of American. See Two centuries. Sect. 4315.

Lewis and Clark. See Brooks, Noah, *ed.* Sect. 4165.

Lincoln, Abraham. Davis, J. McCan, *editor.* Abraham Lincoln, His book. N. Y.: McClure. 1900. $1. [4246

"A scrap-book made up by Lincoln from newspaper reports of his speeches, chosen with a view to showing how far he went in advocating freedom for the black man. The right to the fruits of his own labor was firmly insisted upon, but neither social nor political equality was demanded for him or even favored. These clippings are reproduced in facsimile along with Lincoln's own handwriting explaining the source of each — all for the benefit of Capt. J. N. Brown, who was running for the Illinois House in 1858. . . . What we have, then, is a close copy, even to the rubbed cover, of Capt. Brown's pocket companion in the campaign which went against him." *Nation*, 72: 235.

Lincoln's plan of reconstruction. See McCarthy, C. W. Sect. 4253.

Literary history of America. See Wendell, Barrett. Sect. 4327.

Livermore, Thomas L. Numbers and losses in the civil war in America, 1861–65. Boston: Houghton. 1900. $1. [4247

The author served in the civil war as major and brevet colonel of the Fifth, and as colonel of the Eighteenth New Hampshire volunteers, and is well qualified to interpret military records and reports. As a member of the Massachusetts military historical society, he has heretofore devoted attention to the subjects of this volume, in which he has embodied his conclusions after a thorough examination of about all accessible records relating to his subject. He is unquestionably successful in establishing, upon the best evidence obtainable, the number of men who served in the Confederate army. He finds the strength of the Union and Confederate armies to be equal respectively to 1,536,678 and 1,082,119 men who actually served three years. He touches on the courage and efficiency of both armies; gives the numbers engaged in a list of battles, in each of which the losses were not less than 1000; compares battles with others corresponding to them; and submits a table of successes and defeats on both sides, as well as estimates of the losses of the Confederate army. He presents his subject in clear and simple language, and in a soldierly and most impartial manner. His work is of intrinsic value, and will no doubt be accepted by every intelligent survivor of the war. Condensed from *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 598.

Louisiana purchase. See Houck, L. Sect. 4231.

Lowery, W. Spanish settlements within the present limits of the United States, 1513–1561. N. Y.: Putnam. 1901. $2.50. [4248

This is the fruit of several years' study and presents the material admirably. The author has had public and private sources of information opened to him by his influential Spanish connections. His narrative is based perforce upon the writings of previous investigators, but his study of original documents has brought to light a number of important errors of previous writers, especially where he has supplemented his own researches by those of Mr. Hodge of the Smithsonian Institution. The résumé of the latest results of investigation omits Coopwood's important study of Cabeza de Vaca. The author's careful and thorough search has gathered all the available information about the less important as well as the better known explorers. The bearing of each exploration upon the whole movement of colonial development is made apparent. New to most readers are the accounts of the early Spanish martyrs on this soil. Condensed from G. P. Winship in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 158.

Lowndes, William. Ravanel, *Mrs.* Harriott H. R. Life and times of William Lowndes

of South Carolina, 1782–1822. Boston: Houghton. 1901. $1.50. [4249

"The reverential and careful hand of a granddaughter has given us the present small volume. . . . The present biographer has skilfully used her scanty materials, and her work is marked by a spirit of candor and conscientious care. William Lowndes . . . took his seat as a member of Congress in 1811 . . . and . . . promoted zealously the declaration of war with England in 1812. . . . He gave vigorous support to all the war measures of Madison's administration. He took a leading place, also, in discussions of the United States bank and the tariff. . . . The testimony to his character and influence and to the impression made by him on all who knew him is abundant. Probably Mr. Clay well expressed it in saying that while it was difficult to say who was the greatest, 'I think the wisest man I ever knew was William Lowndes.' Mr. Lowndes was put before the country for the nomination for President in 1821 by the legislature of South Carolina. . . . He died . . . in 1822, when only forty years of age." D. H. Chamberlain in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 371.

"Mrs. Ravenel has told in an interesting way the story of Lowndes's career. The loss or destruction of valuable papers has made the material scanty, and less use than could have been wished has been made of official documents. Enough has been drawn upon, however, to enable the author to construct a pleasant and useful biography." *Nation*, 74: 36.

Lubbock, *Col.* **Francis Richard.** Six decades in Texas, or memoirs of Francis Richard Lubbock, governor of Texas in war-time, 1861–63; A personal experience in business, war, and politics. Edited by C. W. Raines. Austin, Tex.: Gammel Book Co. 1900. il. $2.50. [4250

"During a long and varied life, marked by much public service, Governor Lubbock of Texas was brought into contact with all the prominent men of the state and with all phases of the political and economic development. Accordingly his memoirs . . . contribute much that is interesting and valuable towards a comprehension of Texas history." *Am. hist. rev.*, 5: 821.

Lucas, C: Prestwood. History of Canada, Pt. 1. (Historical geography of the British colonies, v. 5.) Oxford and N. Y.: Oxford Univ. 1901. $1.50. [4251

Only the first 60 and last 20 pages of this work deserve the title of an historical geography. The remainder is very much after the model of ordinary Canadian histories. It ignores the social and political history of New France and pays chief attention to the exploration of the water systems and the wars of England and France for the mastery of the new world. Though the warlike element is unduly dwelt upon, the book is a very interesting treatment of Canadian history up to the conquest of 1759. It contains a few minor inaccuracies. Condensed from G. Bryce in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 385.

Lyon, Matthew. McLaughlin, J. Fairfax. Matthew Lyon, the Hampden of Congress: a biography. N. Y.: E. C. Machen. 1900. $2.50. [4252

The supreme events and all known incidents in Lyon's career were set forth by Pliny H. White before the Vermont Historical Society, and published in 1858 in 26 pages. This corpulent later comer's new sources of information are a beggarly account of letters and newspapers. These would not naturally swell White's pages to a hundred. The bulk of the new book turns out to be either vain repetition or irrelevant digressions, uncalled for expansions and cumbersome padding. Our author becomes so zealous an advocate that in his eyes the deed of his client, whatever in itself, seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest. He writes well of Lyon's activities in founding towns on the frontier fringe of both Vermont and Kentucky. His research has left no corner untouched. Condensed from *Nation*, 71: 256.

McCarthy, Charles H. Lincoln's plan of reconstruction. N. Y.: McClure. 1901. $3. [4253

This author deals with the reconstruction of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas upon the President's initiative, the reorganization of West Virginia upon the initiative of the loyal citizens, and the conflict between Lincoln and Congress, but an intense study of reconstruction from the standpoint of the governors and the people governed is not made. The volume closes in December, 1865. Condensed from F. W. Moore in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 788.

"The space devoted specifically to the exposition of Lincoln's plan is small, and we learn neither how far that plan was deliberately thought out, nor whether Lincoln would have been likely to modify it because of opposition in his party. . . . Mr. McCarthy hardly appreciates the distinction between history and annals, and he has not acquired the art of condensing debates. . . . Had he worked over his notes, and given us their real meaning, we should have seen clearly the great issues, instead of having to grope after them. Nevertheless, we must acknowledge our indebtedness for a useful compilation, and when we have winnowed out the chaff, we find a substantial residuum." *Nation*, 74: 331.

Maclay, Edgar S. History of the United States navy, 1775–1901. new ed. v. 3. N. Y.: Appleton. 1901. $3. [4254

"The appearance of a new and enlarged edition of the third volume [Larned, 2572] . . . synchronizes with the last hours of Admiral Sampson. The relation of this volume to the Schley court of inquiry prepares us for a review of that court's proceedings in the new part (appendix vii.), which closes with President Roosevelt's reply to Admiral Schley's appeal. Secretary Long's letter to President McKinley on the Navy Department's 'persecution' of Schley will be found in appendix iii." *Nation*, 74: 385.

McClellan, *Maj.-Gen.* **George Brinton.** Michie, Peter S. General McClellan. (Great commanders.) N. Y: Appleton. 1901. $1.50. [4255

Thoroughly just and kind to McClellan, yet impartial and searching in its treatment of military questions. It is written outside the atmosphere of personal friendship or hostility, and with command of the host of documents, public and private, which have made clear many a disputed fact. The book is a true enlightenment of our knowledge of the men and time of the civil war, and shows the great skill with which McClellan organized the Army of the Potomac, and his failure as a commander in the field by reason of his constant overestimate of his adversary's strength. His utter loyalty and patriotism are established. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 323.

"The difficulties of the whole [peninsular] campaign, the causes of its failure at every step of the advance, and its humiliating results, have not heretofore been set forth so clearly by any writer, while at the same time full weight is given to all McClellan's reasons for his want of success." H. V. Boynton, in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 581.

McClure, A. K. Our Presidents and how we make them. N. Y.: Harper. 1900. $2. [4256

The author is an experienced journalist intimately acquainted with the leaders and events of many recent presidential campaigns, and his personal reminiscences, which begin practically with 1860, are often very interesting and sometimes valuable, though he exaggerates the importance of Pennsylvania in crises of national politics. He has chosen to mingle his recollections with a general history of presidential canvasses, which he is quite incompetent to write. In the first part of the volume, devoted to the period preceding 1860, nearly every significant statement is taken from Stanwood's *History of presidential elections* (Larned, 2615). The author makes only a general acknowledgment of indebtedness for the material so borrowed, and does not even use the revised edition of Stanwood's book. Condensed from *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 174.

Macy, Jesse. History of political parties in the United States, 1846–1861. (Citizens Library.) N. Y.: Macmillan. 1900. $1.25. [4257

Contributes little or nothing to our knowledge of the controversies through which the country struggled from war with Mexico to civil war. It must stand or fall on the views which are advanced with great freedom concerning the ways in which secession might have been prevented. Professor Macy thinks it an error to accept what has happened as inevitable, and believes that the Whig party would have successfully opposed slavery extension if President Taylor had lived. His later chapters are notable for the consideration he gives to Stephen A. Douglas, who has been unduly dwarfed by Lincoln's fame. Condensed from W: G. Brown, *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 592.

Madison, James. Writings of James Madison, comprising his public papers and his private correspondence, including numerous letters and documents now for the first time printed. Ed. by GAILLARD HUNT. N. Y.: Putnam. 1900–1901. v. 1–2. ea. $5. [4258

The writings of James Madison have hitherto been published in two separate works supplementing each other (see Larned, 1652). Mr. Hunt now undertakes the publication of a series in which letters and writings are combined in the simple chronological order. The present volumes contain exceedingly few new letters, and only two of them seem to have been found outside the Department of State, of which the editor is an official. Among the documents other than letters are several new pieces of great interest, chiefly fruits of Madison's active service as a member of Congress. The large portions of his introductions to the debates of 1787, which were lost when the Department of State published its edition a few years ago (see Larned, 2810), have since been recovered and the whole is now given. By the refusal of a certain historical society to allow Mr. Hunt to examine certain papers of which it has the custody, he has been compelled to reprint them from Gilpin's collection. He is evidently scrupulous as to textual exactness, and his texts appear to be good in spite of a few small blemishes. Condensed from J. F. Jameson in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 573.

Marshall, John. THAYER, JAMES BRADLEY. John Marshall. (Riverside biographies.) Boston: Houghton. 1901. 75c. School edition, 50c. [4259

Prof. Thayer has used with good judgment the scanty materials available for a biography of the great chief justice. He presents a sketch of the man set against the background of his time sufficient to give us the sense of personality, but without padding. The result is a brief, compact, impressive memoir, neat in style and admirable in its proportions. Nearly half the space is given up to the review of Marshall's most noted opinions and their bearing on our political system. It is of peculiar interest because the author dislikes much of Marshall's doctrine and would probably have decided most of his important cases differently had he sat in Marshall's seat. He notes the many inconveniences resulting from our peculiar system of subordinating legislatures to courts, and disapproves the Dartmouth College decision. His convictions do not prevent him from correctly describing those of Marshall and make his criticisms the more interesting. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 497.

Martin, W. A. P. The siege in Peking: China against the world. Chicago and N. Y.: Revell. 1900. il. $1. [4260

Before the siege of the legations in 1900 the author had resided fifty years in China, and was the first president of the newly created Imperial University. During the siege he was inspector of passes at the chief gate. From his high point of vantage he could see pretty much everything that was going on within the legation compound. The book is the report of an eyewitness, dictated with all possible rapidity to a stenographer — a fact which may explain if not excuse a certain lack of judicial coolness and dignity. It gives a vivid picture in detail of the siege, also discusses the causes of the Boxer outbreak, and has a chapter on Reconstruction, advocating the taking by the United States of the island of Hainan for the security of our industrial enterprises in the interior. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 56.

Maryland. See Mereness, N. D. Sect. 4264.

Mason, Edward G. Chapters from Illinois history. Chicago: Stone. 1900. $2.50. [4261

The chief part of a work which the author was preparing at the time of his death. What he has left is well studied and excellently written. Nearly two thirds of the space is devoted to "The land of the Illinois," treating of discovery, exploration, occupation, and settlement. This is followed by "Illinois in the eighteenth century," with studies of old Fort Chartres and Col. John Todd's "Record-Book"; Illinois in the Revolution; the march of the Spanish across Illinois [in 1781]; and the Chicago massacre [of 1812]. The narrative is straightforward, supplemented by bibliographical notes, and stripped of all philosophical observations or other extraneous matter. Mr. Mason seems not to have done much at first-hand, but, as to the broad facts already ascertained, shows himself well informed. One can follow his reading quite easily by his numerous references, and it is evident that he had mastered the best literature relating to the connection between the Illinois country and New France. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 297.

Massachusetts. Journals of the house of representatives of His Majesty's province of the Massachusetts Bay, 1715. (Ed. by W. C. Ford.) Lynn, Mass. 1901. Worthington C. Ford, 11 Prescott Place. $7. [4262

"A more elegant production is seldom seen; but this is much more than a reprint in the old manner of typography. The gap in the journals has been filled in, as proposed, with the minutes of the council, which reflect the house's action, while the editor himself has supplied an illuminating preface, a list of the members of the house, and an index." *Nation*, 74: 252.

Meade, *Maj.-Gen.* George Gordon. Pennypacker, Isaac R. General Meade. N. Y.: Appleton. 1901. $1.50. [4263

This book gives a good account of the personal and soldierly qualities of General Meade. It is chiefly devoted to an account of his career in the civil war, and gives evidence of extensive reading of the official records but not of impartiality. The book is in scope the same as Bache's *Life of Meade* (Larned, 2281), but is much more minute in its account of battles and campaigns, and deals with the action of divisions, brigades, regiments, and even companies. It is not so clear as Bache's narrative, nor written on so broad lines; but is even more eulogistic, and in his zeal to enlarge Meade's fame, the author does not hesitate to disparage friends as well as enemies. Lincoln, Grant, and Sheridan are unjustly blamed, Meade's few errors are ignored, and his forces at Gettysburg and elsewhere underestimated. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 35.

Medicine, History of. See Packard, Dr. F. R. Sect. 4276.

Mereness, Newton D. Maryland as a proprietary province. N. Y.: Macmillan. 1901. $3. [4264

Dr. Mereness has carefully used the original contemporary documents, printed and in manuscript, in the archives of the state and in private collections, and confirms every statement by reference to the authorities. The problems of Maryland's history are carefully explained and lucidly discussed. The land question, infeudation, land revenues, and social conditions under the feudal land system are treated in full. The functions and growth of each department of the government are set forth. Local government, finance, and religious matters are impartially discussed, and the relations with Great Britain are presented in their orderly development. The work is planned and carried out in the truest historical spirit, and is invaluable to the student of American history and institutional development. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 288.

Mexico as I Saw it. See Tweedie, Mrs. A. Sect. 4314.

Mississippi, Reconstruction in. See Garner, J. W. Sect. 4206.

—— **Valley.** See Hosmer, J. K. Sect. 4230.

—— **Valley in the Civil War.** See John Fiske. Sect. 4197.

Monetary History of U. S. See Bullock, C. J. Sect. 4171.

Monitor and Navy under Steam. See Bennett, Frank M. Sect. 4155.

Montgomery, Frank A. Reminiscences of a Mississippian in peace and war. Cincinnati: Clarke. 1901. $5. [4265

"The author served through the Civil War as lieutenant-colonel of the First Mississippi Cavalry, was captured at Selma in April, 1865, subsequently served a number of terms as member of the state legislature, and more recently occupied a place on the bench. He disclaims any purpose of attempting to write a history of Mississippi or of the Civil War, but says his aim is the more modest one of recording the military operations of his regiment, which . . . saw active service in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. . . . His undertaking is commendable, and seems to have been executed carefully and impartially. . . . Mr. Montgomery gives some interesting pictures of Southern life before the war, among which may be mentioned modes of travel in the country, old-fashioned barbecues, the custom of settling personal grievances on the field of honor, militia drills, shooting-matches, camp meetings, trade with Indians, etc. There are also some portraitures of prominent men drawn chiefly from personal acquaintance, for during his long life the author has known most of those in Mississippi whose names are remembered by the general student of American history. . . . The story is not entirely free from criticism of Confederate policies. He thinks the appointment of Pemberton to the command of Vicksburg an unpardonable blunder . . . The author relates some extraordinary local incidents of the Reconstruction period." J. W. Garner in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 610.

Moore, Charles. The Northwest under

three flags, 1635-1796. N. Y. and London: Harper. 1900. il. $2.50. [4266

Relates "to the region between the Ohio and the Great Lakes. It is a popular account of exploration, settlement, and struggles for control. . . . The Pontiac conspiracy is one of . . . [the author's] specialties, and by laying a good deal of stress upon the Gladwin MSS. he makes out a story which does not create an unpleasant sense of imitation of Parkman. . . . He has read and frequently quotes the words of the explorers themselves. But this field has been so traversed by an eminent master that the author of an epitome is put at a disadvantage. Of Putnam, St. Clair, and Wayne, Mr. Moore speaks with great sympathy, and here he is at his best. . . . We have found few inaccuracies in Mr. Moore's text, although . . . he places too much reliance on Radisson's [Larned, 673] credibility, and we should not . . . give 1498 as the date of the Cabot landfall. The choice of illustrations has, on the whole, been good; but several pictures of the imagination have been used and the reproductions are not of uniform excellence." *Nation*, 70: 301.

See also review by B. A. Hinsdale, *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 139.

Moorehead, Warren K. [and others]. Prehistoric implements. Cincinnati: Clarke. 1900. il. $3. [4267

"Considerably above the average 'treadmill' or 'curio-archæology' . . . [this] must after all be classed with these sciolisms. It certainly is in no wise scientific, though here and there in its amplitude the shrewdness of field experience has welcome utterance. [It is] hasty, uncoördinated, inadequate; unfulfilled even in its scrambling 'plan' . . . of ignominious English and execrable proof-reading . . . Not one of its fourteen 'sections' is adequate; and those on Ohio, California, and the Southwest are at least incompetent. Deliberate purpose could hardly have surpassed the quantity and quality of the blundering in seven lines of 'history' [in a typical passage on p. 193 as to the effectiveness of Indian arrows against the armor of De Soto's company]. . . . More than 600 illustrations (on the average fairly satisfactory) picture some 3000 specimens. Many of these are rare and choice; and there are enough of them to be of summary value if they were adequately correlated, defined, and identified." *Nation*, 71: 355.

Morris, Henry C. History of colonization, from the earliest times to the present day. N. Y.: Macmillan. 1900. 2v. $4. [4268

A comprehensive and readable survey of the history of colonization. The author displays his lack of historical training by his indiscriminate use of the secondary authorities, good and bad, upon which he relies, and by his failure to settle their discrepancies by reference to the original sources, which he has entirely neglected to study at first-hand. No small part of the material he has so industriously gathered relates to the history of commerce rather than to colonization. Consequently his work is ill-proportioned, and much of the colonial enterprise of ancient and mediæval times is inadequately treated. In the modern period he has been much more successful, though everywhere showing haste and lack of discrimination in the choice of authorities. The chapters on Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, English, Danish, Swedish, German, Italian, and Russian colonization provide a good body of facts readably presented. The bibliography appended to the second volume will prove of service to students, but includes many worthless titles and omits many works of indispensable value. Condensed from E. G. Bourne in *Nation*, 72: 237.

Mowry, W: A: Marcus Whitman and the early days of Oregon. N. Y.: Silver. 1901. $1.50. [4269

This is the most plausible attempt yet made to support the legend of the saving of Oregon to the United States by the missionary Whitman. The author fully acknowledges that Spalding, the originator of the legend, erred in details, and surrenders the most obviously fabulous features of the story. His point of view is that of the missionary group, and his book will no doubt be hailed as a successful defence. But his apparent success is won by the sacrifice of his standing as a historical investigator. He relies on partisan statements made long after the events, and omits contemporary written evidence or such parts thereof as weigh against his claims. His book will be searched in vain for any rigorous methodical criticism of the evidence. He has, however, laid students under obligation by the documents he has printed. Condensed from E. G. Bourne's *Essays in historical criticism*, p. 50-51.

Mr. Mowry, in reply to Prof. E. G. Bourne's paper on the Legend of Marcus Whitman in the *American historical review* for June, 1901, has published this volume. He abandons the unquestionably fabulous details of the legend, but affirms his belief in its essential truth. Prof. Bourne's more vigorous criticism in his volume entitled *Essays in historical criticism* (sect. 4159) has, however, succeeded in absolutely demonstrating that the legend is unhistorical and unworthy of belief. Condensed from E. Cruikshank in *Rev. of hist. pub. Can.* 1901, p. 62.

Murray, James. Letters of James Murray, loyalist; ed. by NINA MORE TIFFANY and SUSAN I. LESLEY. Boston: Clarke. 1901. $2.50. [4270

James Murray (1713-1782) was a Scotchman who entered the West India trade at London, and in 1735, at the age of 22, came with a younger sister to America and settled in New Town, now Wilmington, N. C., where he kept a general store and had much to do with land, negroes, pitch, tar, and turpentine. He was collector of the port and member of the Board of Councillors. Another sister settled in Boston, and Murray removed thither in 1765 when the revolutionary agitation was beginning. He sided with the king, left Boston with the British troops, and died at Halifax in 1782. This volume contains letters from him and members of his family. Those from North Carolina, though meagre in detail, are valuable because of the lack of other material. They reflect the rude and simple life of those early times. In the latter part of his life his letters upon business and family matters speak guardedly of the political disturbances of which he was a witness, among them the Boston massacre, some of the troops concerned therein having been

quartered in his warehouse. There are a few letters to his children from his place of exile. The female correspondents show a superiority in the art of letter-writing, and reflect the fear and anxiety suffered by the Loyalists. The editors have done their work exceptionally well. The book is an attractive narrative, and a valuable contribution to our colonial history. Condensed from *Nation*, 74: 175.

Myers, Gustavus. History of Tammany Hall. N. Y.: Gustavus Myers, 52 William St. 1901. $1.50. [4271

"The student of American political history will find [this] . . . an important contribution to the history of democratic government in this country. Mr. Myers has drawn upon unpublished records as well as printed sources. Aaron Burr and his biographer and henchman Matthew L. Davis appear to have been the organizers of Tammany as an effective political machine. . . . Inasmuch as Mr. Myers's work is without question a really valuable contribution to American history, showing abundant evidence of conscientious research, is written in an acceptable style, and treats of a subject of popular interest, it is in a high degree suggestive that he was not able to get it published by a regular publisher even when he offered to pay the expenses." *Yale Review*, 10: 117.

Naval academy. See Benjamin, Park. Sect. 4154.

Navy, U. S. See Maclay, E. S. Sect. 4254.

Negro, American. See Thomas, T. W. Sect. 4307.

Newfoundland. See Harrisse, H. Sect. 4216.

New York city. See Hemstreet, C. Sect. 4220.

—— See Ulmann, A. Sect. 4317.

New York frontier, Old. See Halsey, F. W. Sect. 4214.

Northwest under three flags. See Moore, Charles. Sect. 4266.

Nova Scotia Archives, II. A Calendar of two letter-books and one commission-book in the possession of the government of Nova Scotia, 1713–1741. Edited by ARCHIBALD M. MACMECHAN. Halifax, Nova Scotia: Office of the Legislature. 1901. 75c. [4272

"In 1868 the late Dr. T. B. Akins brought out . . . a volume of documents from those provincial archives. . . . Upon recent representations from the Nova Scotia historical society, Dr. MacMechan was employed to edit another volume from the same collection of documents. Those pieces which he has chosen are among the oldest possessed by the province, and were in some danger of perishing. They are also of high intrinsic value. The first two are letter-books kept at Annapolis, 1713–1717 and 1717–1742, by Caulfeild and subsequent governors, and a commission-book, kept there from May, 1720, to December, 1741, containing also many orders, proclamations, instructions, etc. The processes of English government in Nova Scotia during the era of Walpole are well illustrated by the volume. A plan of Annapolis Royal and the fort at the time of the capture in 1710 is added from a contemporary manuscript. The book is edited in a careful and scholarly manner." *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 847.

Nuttall, *Mrs.* Zelia. Fundamental principles of old and new world civilization. (Harvard University, Peabody museum. Archæological and ethnological papers, v. 2.) [4273

This is the first serious attempt of a competent specialist in the history, language, hieroglyphics, and relics of Mexico to relate these studies to the history of the world at large and to the other branches of archæology. She finds the central feature of Mexican mythology was the worship of the pole star and the circumpolar constellations, and that similar worship was a prominent factor throughout the old world and probably reached China from the West and ancient America from the East by crossing the Atlantic, possibly by Phœnician or later voyagers. She finds the symbolism of the pre-Christian cross and swastika identical in the new and the old worlds, and connects it with star worship. These views are sure to arouse debate among scholars. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 247.

Oberholtzer, Ellis Paxson. The Referendum in America, with some chapters on the history of the initiative, and other phases of popular government in the United States. N. Y.: Scribner. 1900. $2. [4274

While in one sense a new edition of the author's monograph published in 1893, this book recounts much that has occurred in the interval and has been entirely rewritten. After an interesting and valuable account of the Pennsylvania experiment with a single-chambered legislature, the author describes the extension of the functions of the state constitutional convention at the expense of the legislature; the operation of the popular vote in the ratification and amendment of constitutions and in general legislation up to the adoption of the referendum and initiative in the Swiss form by South Dakota in 1898; and the decisions of the courts as to the general constitutional authority of the legislature over this subject. He notes that restraints have been found necessary to prevent abuse of the initiative. He reviews very fully the manifold instances of the submission of local matters to the popular vote of the locality. He deals with the legal phase of the institution rather than its actual working. Beyond showing the smallness of the vote cast and the common tendency to vote without discrimination for or against all questions submitted at one time, there are only scattered references to particular votes, with no attempt to collect and tabulate the results. Condensed from A. L. Lowell, *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 582.

Occom, Samson. LOVE, W. DELOSS. Samson Occom and the Christian Indians of New England. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 1900. il. por. $1.50. [4275

Important, not only as a biography, but also as con-

taining an excellent account of probably the greatest attempt at colonization and self-government by the Indians themselves on the model of their white neighbors. The book begins with a brief and not very satisfactory account of early Puritan efforts at Christianizing and civilizing the savages, with some notice of John Eliot. Samson Occom, probably the "first in peace" of his people, was converted at seventeen and lived for four years in the house of Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, founder of Moor's Indian charity school, later Dartmouth college. He became a missionary among the Oneidas. He visited England in 1765 in behalf of the school, for which he collected $60,000 in his two years' stay. After his return he became interested in the movement to found a settlement of Christian Indians of New England in the Oneida country. The settlement was broken up during the Revolution, but was reëstablished in 1783. In 1789 Occom removed thither and passed the rest of his days as pastor of that flock. After 1831 the colony was removed to Green Bay, Wis. Dr. Love has not used, or at least quoted, certain interesting printed sources, notably Force's *American archives* (Larned, 1220). Too much praise, however, cannot be given to the care, industry, and patience of the author; his knowledge and use of documents, in the main unprinted, are remarkable. To the story proper is appended an interesting sketch of the town government of the Indians, various illustrations, and an index, but no full bibliography of the subject. Condensed from *Nation*, 70: 462.

Oregon. See Dye, Eva Emery. Sect. 4192.

Packard, Francis Randolph. History of medicine in the United States. Phila.: Lippincott. 1901. $4. [4276

The supplementary title, "A collection of facts and documents relating to the history of medical science in this country . . . to the year 1800," is a truer name for this work. It is a series of essays and compilations, some of which have already been published in medical periodicals. It contains essays upon yellow fever in the North; upon inoculation for smallpox; upon the Pennsylvania Hospital (as the best type of the older charitable institutions), which are interesting as history and valuable as abstracts. The book contains also general information as to the difficulties that enveloped the medical affairs of the Continental army. Laudable pains have been taken to name the authorities drawn upon, but volume and page are frequently omitted from the citations. A few errata throw some discredit upon the minute accuracy of the book. It is, on the whole, a useful contribution to early medical history. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 76.

Palmer, *Maj.-Gen.* John M. Personal recollections. Cinn.: Clarke. 1901. $3. [4277

"John M. Palmer, lawyer, major-general in the civil war, governor of Illinois, United States senator, and candidate of the Gold Democrats for President, was the contemporary and associate of that notable group of public men of the civil-war period who have given eminent distinction to their state, such as Lincoln, Douglas, Trumbull, Grant, and Logan; and this work . . . presents some most interesting pictures of the times in which its author bore a part. Interwoven with the narrative are the political papers, governor's messages, and orations which illustrate his convictions upon the important policies of the war era. . . . He made one of the best volunteer officers, receiving high commendation from his superiors . . . was intrusted with an important movement . . . for the occupation of Nashville. . . . At Stone River . . . he led a division . . . and at Chickamauga . . . stoutly resisted the assaults which disorganized the larger part of Rosecrans' army. . . . He was . . . promoted to the command of Thomas's old corps, the Fourteenth, which he led with distinction through the early stages of the campaign against Atlanta. . . . Soon after his withdrawal from this command he was requested by Lincoln to take charge of the Department of Kentucky." *Nation*, 73: 496.

Parties, Political, in U. S. See Hopkins, J. H. Sect. 4228.

—— 1846–1861. See Macy, Jesse. Sect. 4257.

Peace conference at the Hague. See Holls, F. W. Sect. 4227.

Pepper, Mary S. Maids and matrons of New France. Boston: Little. 1901. $1.50. [4278

This "is a volume of historical biography which covers the entire period of the old régime in Canada. The title is a good one, and the subject is also good. . . . Not unnaturally, Miss Pepper fixes her attention upon the foundation of the colony more steadily than upon any other single period. . . . Part of the subjects are drawn from Acadia, as in the case of Mme. de Guercheville and Mme. de la Tour, part from Quebec, and part from Montreal. None of the essays are long, and none of them contain any new material, but they are not unlikely to serve their purpose of arousing a greater interest in the women of New France than now exists among English readers." *Nation*, 74: 153.

Philippine commission. See Sect. 4318.

Philippines, A captive in the. See Sonnichsen, A. Sect. 4301.

—— Inhabitants of. See Sawyer, F. H. Sect. 4289. See Welsh, Herbert. Sect. 4326.

—— War and people. See Robinson, A. G. Sect. 4285.

Pote, William, jr. Journal during captivity in the hands of the French in Canada, 1745–1747. N. Y.: Dodd. 1896. $15 and $25. [4279

The journal is concerned wholly with King George's War, 1744–1748, of the inner history whereof we have had an insufficiency of records. The author was captured May 17, 1745, with a schooner of which he was master, which was carrying supplies to the British forces in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. He was held a prisoner until July 30, 1747, and kept an elaborate journal of his daily experiences. The narrative is especially important, since only two other accounts of this notable captivity have heretofore been printed, and they but brief tracts by fellow prisoners of Pote. The editor, J. F. Hurst, supplies an introductory account of the journal itself. D. H. Paltsits furnishes an historical introduction with copious footnotes and genealogical appendices. There are good reproduc-

tions of old manuscripts, maps, views, and portraits. The book is an important contribution to American colonial history and an admirable specimen of bookmaking. Condensed from R. G. Thwaites in *Dial*, 21: 191.

Powell, Lyman P. Historic towns of the Western states. N. Y.: Putnam. 1901. $3. [4280

This book supplies a desideratum, and its faults are of easy correction. It is pervaded by a tone of exaggeration in contempt of the census returns, and there are many mistakes. The introduction is a scholarly exhibit of the natural causes, in mines, soil, rivers, lakes, as well as the moral, political, and economic causes of settlement and expansion. Condensed from *Nation*, 74: 76.

Ranging from Marietta on the east to the Pacific coast, twenty-three towns are described, each by one of its citizens. The sketches naturally vary much in merit. Among the few writers of distinction is Mr. R. G. Thwaites, who furnished the introduction and the account of Madison. Condensed from J. K. Hosmer in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 800.

Prehistoric implements. See Moorehead, W. K. Sect. 4267.

Presidents of the U. S. See Wilson, J. G. Sect. 4331.

—— **Our, and how we make them.** See McClure, A. K. Sect. 4256.

Pritchard, Hesketh. Where Black rules white. A journey across and about Hayti. N. Y.: Scribner. 1900. $3. [4281

"Mr. Pritchard . . . [has] succeeded to an admirable degree in giving a description of Hayti of to-day — the beautiful, the picturesque, the comical, the superstitious, and the filthy. . . . The dilapidated towns and cities, highway travel, . . . the customs, dress, and occupations of Haytian life, are so graphically presented that . . . [there is] left nothing to be said concerning the topics treated in this book. The descriptions of the farcical . . . army, . . . the repulsive Voodoo worship and sacrifice, the police, prisons, and hospitals, are vivid and entertaining. . . . [The book contains] fair presentations of the political and social conditions. Mr. Pritchard concludes that the Haytian government, as a representative of negro opportunity, has not given any convincing proof of the capability of the race for self-government. . . . [But he does not] give the people sufficient credit for what they have done and are doing . . . [forgets] that they are not retrograding . . . but that the Voodoo rites are merely a survival . . . [and] omits any comparison of the blacks of Hayti with those of the adjacent British colonies. . . . The book contains some imperfections. . . . There are many unreliable sayings, repeated without quotation marks, which may be said to have reached venerable age." *Nation*, 72: 240.

Railways, Congressional grants of land in aid of. See Sanborn, J. B. Sect. 4287.

Ranck, George W. Boonesborough: Its founding, pioneer struggles, Indian experiences, Transylvanian days, and Revolutionary annals. (Filson Club Publications, no. 16.) Louisville: Morton. 1901. $3. [4282

"The author . . . a well-known student of Kentucky history, has thoroughly assimilated his materials, and his narrative has the merit of lightness and readableness in an unusual degree. . . . In an appendix he masses the most important documents, with supplementary discussions and historical data; this fills as many pages as the text, the whole being in a bold type. Beautiful photographic illustrations record all that time and nature have spared of a settlement of great promise in the first days of Kentucky white colonization. . . . Daniel Boone, of course, figures largely in these pages, and his hunting relics are photographed as now preserved in Louisville." *Nation*, 72: 472.

Randolph, Carman F. Law and policy of annexation. N. Y.: Longmans. 1901. $3. [4283

This work deserves general attention. It is written with special reference to the Philippines, but includes a chapter on the status of Cuba. The legal, political, moral, and commercial questions raised by the situation in the Philippines are closely examined, and the author's conclusions are that the Philippines are "not distinguished organically from the rest of our territory," and are entitled to the safeguards of the Constitution; that the courts are bound to protect life, liberty, and property there; that the executive cannot legislate for the islands; and that the United States can and should withdraw from the archipelago. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 156.

Referendum in America. See Oberholtzer, E. P. Sect. 4274.

Reinsch, Paul Samuel. English common law in the early American colonies. Madison: University of Wisconsin. 1899. 50c. [4284

The author criticises the ordinary theory of the courts that the early settlers brought with them to America as a birthright the common law, and looked upon it from the first as a positive system wherever not replaced by colonial enactment. The historical incompleteness and inaccuracy of this theory is urged by the author, who justifies his position by an examination into the legal ideas and practice of the early settlers colony by colony from North to South. The criticism is sound, and historians and jurists are under obligations for it. The monograph has blemishes of exaggeration and misstatement. Condensed from W. M. West in *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 584.

Rhode Island. See Smith, J. J. Sect. 4299.

—— **in the Past.** See Kimball, Gertrude S. Sect. 4240.

Robinson, Albert Gardner. The Philippines, the war and the people. N. Y.: McClure. 1901. $2. [4285

This is a reprint of the author's letters as correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* during the Philippine insurrection against the United States. He has wisely not attempted to rewrite or combine

his current impressions. He regards the Filipinos as capable of self-government, and thinks it dangerous to impose American ideas upon them by force. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 92.

Robinson, Charles. BLACKMAR, FRANK W. Charles Robinson, the first state governor of Kansas. Topeka: Crane. 1900. $2. [4286

Like all his predecessors, this new author at once plunges into the petty and somewhat parochial gossip so often reiterated as to who was the real hero of Kansas. The especial point of the controversy is the alleged fact that Robinson approved of John Brown's part in the Pottawatomie massacre in 1856, and held that view of it for twenty-two years, after which he turned upon Brown and vigorously denounced him. The author attempts to vindicate this seeming inconsistency. Like so many of its predecessors, this volume has simply confused the Kansas muddle and made it worse than before. Condensed from *Nation*, 74: 237.

Sanborn, John Bell. Congressional grants of land in aid of railways: University of Wisconsin, doctoral dissertation. Madison: Univ. of Wis. 1899. 50c. [4287

This monograph treats the question of congressional land grants in aid of railways as a part of the general land policy of the United States and in its connection with the homestead laws, tariff legislation, and other political and public questions. It is a history of legislation rather than a study of transportation. The author does not fully appreciate the political significance of the Pacific railroad grants, since he relies for his information almost entirely upon the recorded debates of Congress. This monograph is well worthy of a prominent place in the library of the student of American history or of transportation, for it presents in a concise and orderly manner the main facts relating to railway land grants. Condensed from H. C. Adams in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 185.

Santa-Anna-Nery, *Baron J. de.* Le pays des Amazones, l'El Dorado, les terres à caoutchouc. Paris: Guillaumin & Cie. 1899.

—— Land of the Amazons. Translated by George Humphrey. N. Y.: Dutton. 1901. $4. [4288

"Gives a very detailed account of the physical features of the country, the fauna, flora, and minerals, the native tribes, conditions of life, and the leading industries. In this respect, however, nothing is presented which will be new to the readers of the works of Herndon, Orton, Bates, Wallace, and Crevaux. [See Larned, 4077, 3920.] Baron de Santa-Anna-Nery's knowledge of the upper Amazon in Peru is very limited, and in many respects inaccurate. . . . He is an enthusiastic believer in the ability of the European races to adapt themselves to the climate of the tropics, and to perform there the ordinary duties of agricultural and other outdoor occupations. . . . The work . . . is a valuable one for its own sake, and contains references to all the most notable literature on the Amazon, which will prove helpful to students and travellers." *Nation*, 70: 464.

In the translation no additions have been made to the text and the illustrations are unchanged. While containing very little that is new, the work is the most notable contribution to the literature of the Amazons published in recent years. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 280.

Sawyer, Frederic H. The inhabitants of the Philippines. N. Y.: Scribner. 1900. il. $4. [4289

Mr. Sawyer has made an interesting and useful book. He resided fourteen years in the Philippines, and has studied the best Spanish, German, and English authorities, supplementing his record of personal experience and observation by much valuable statistical and historical matter. His chief motive for writing is, he avows, to speak a good word for the native. Many of our official forecasts of the wealth to be got out of the archipelago he dismisses as "fairy stories." Our beginnings of rule there he thinks horribly inept, but is persuaded that we shall blunder into something better. The resources and possibilities of the islands he discusses as a cool-headed engineer. He describes Philippine manufactures, agriculture, and commerce, and social life in Manila. The various islands are taken up in turn, with races, customs, religions, etc. He furnishes maps, tables (chronological, linguistic, commercial, and other), and more than forty full-page illustrations after photographs. His style is somewhat staccato and rambling. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 203.

Schwab, John Christopher. The Confederate States of America, 1861–1865: a financial and industrial history of the South during the civil war. (Yale bicentennial publications.) N. Y.: Scribner. 1901. $2.50. [4290

This volume by a Northern man is written with the evident purpose of scientific impartiality, and not much of sectional bias is found within its pages. The author has gone into the difficult and scattered sources most elaborately. Newspaper files, state laws, and the archives at Washington have been searched; but the full credence given to Jones's *Rebel war clerk's diary* and Pollard's writings (Larned, 2229, 2301) is questionable. The author treats both the central government and the states. Industrial history receives but scant attention, but the operations of the Confederate treasury are clearly detailed with pertinent comments and instructive analogies to other money experiments. His severe criticism of the funding scheme is justifiable, and his chapters on legal tender and on prices are models of economic presentation. The treatment of taxation is not so satisfactory. Condensed from E. A. Smith in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 579.

Scisco, L. D. Political nativism in New York state. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, etc. v. 13, no. 2.) N. Y.: Macmillan. 1901. $2. [4291

This is a careful study by a competent investigator, who has, however, failed to sift out from his material that which has no permanent interest. The book is weighted down with a mass of details which have already lost their significance. The arrangement of the material is mechanical and the style is diffuse,

while the omission of an index is unpardonable. About one fifth of the space is devoted to early manifestations of nativism, 1807–1843, and the rest recounts the development of secret orders and a full-fledged political party. The growth of the legion of secret orders from 1843–1852 is detailed, but the conditions stimulating Know-Nothingism at the close of this period are not carefully stated. The impression is given that political nativism practically came to an end in 1860, and no attempt is made to deal with the A. P. A. The spirit of this study is eminently fair. Narrowness and short-sightedness among the nativists are freely pointed out, but certain creditable features are also brought to light. The author's discussion of secrecy in politics and his analysis of political nativism are interesting. Condensed from G. H. Haynes in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 577.

Scruggs, William L. Colombian and Venezuelan republics. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1900. il. $2.50. [4292

The best account in English of the physical, commercial, social, and political conditions in Colombia and Venezuela. The author served many years in both states as diplomatic agent, and his comments are uncommonly fair, giving as just an appreciation of Spanish-American characteristics as has yet been made. In 1897 he resigned the United States service to become the agent of Venezuela in the boundary dispute with Great Britain. His chapters on that episode contain some valuable notes on the way in which that dispute arose and was settled, with comments from the standpoint of the side that received much less than it thought itself justly and legally entitled to. G. P. W.

Seward, William H. BANCROFT, FREDERIC. Life of William H. Seward. N. Y. and London: Harper. 1900. 2v. pors. $5. [4293

The author "divides the statesman's career into two contrasted parts at the point of his defeat for the Presidential nomination in 1860. The preceding part is supposed to be dominated by a selfish ambition for place and power, the succeeding part by abnegation of self and intense patriotic devotion. . . . In studying Mr. Seward's diplomacy as secretary of state, Mr. Bancroft has gone to original authorities and made good use of the facilities at his command as a subordinate officer of the state department. . . . The Seward MSS. and the Bigelow MSS. were opened to him, and the key to many an interesting situation was thus given. . . . Mr. Bancroft's second volume is a positive addition to our historical knowledge of its period, and a fine presentation of the incidents, the inner qualities, and the strategy of a notable diplomatic contest. . . . In . . . [the] earlier part [of the work] Mr. F. W. Seward's *Memoir and letters*, with Mr. Baker's edition of the *Works*, are necessarily the basis of all biography of the statesman. . . . [The] abridgment and recasting [thereof] Mr. Bancroft has done with skill, and has combined with the life itself such extracts from speeches and papers as give a good idea of Seward's style, characteristics of thought, political philosophy, and methods in controversy and in leadership. The distinctive note, however, . . . is the constant reiteration of suggestions of selfish and unworthy purpose. . . . The general historian may assume a public man's character to be known. The duty of the biographer is distinctly to develop it. We do not find that Mr. Bancroft does this. . . . [He sometimes makes] a singular use of historical material." *Nation*, 70: 323, 341.

Sheridan, *Lt.-Gen.* Philip Henry. Personal memoirs of Philip Henry Sheridan. New ed., with an account of his life from 1871 to his death, by *Brig.-Gen.* Michael V. Sheridan. 2v. N. Y.: Appleton. 1901. $6. [4294

"Less than 130 pages have been added to Gen. Sheridan's 'Personal memoirs' [Larned, 2317] by his younger brother, Gen. Michael V. Sheridan. They are not the production of a practiced writer, and their tone is not unexceptionable; but as they relate the chief incidents of the greater soldier's life from 1871, where he left off, they materially enhance the value of the book. Sheridan had plenty to occupy him — politically in connection with reconstruction troubles in Louisiana; and with the Indians, for which period the bloody annals of Piegan, Sioux, Ute, Nez Percé, Apache are here briefly, not always judicially, unrolled. The reader must go to other sources to discover the debatable character of much of this history." *Nation*, 74: 268.

Slavery and four years of war. See Keifer, J. W. Sect. 4239.

Slave trade, American. See Spears, J. R. Sect. 4304.

Smith, Arthur H. China in convulsion. N. Y.: Revell. 1901. 2v. $5. [4295

This is a more weighty work than Landor's *China and the allies* (sect. 4244). The author has had twenty-eight years of experience and close observation in China, is an accurate scholar, and has had leisure to correct hasty judgments. He limits his discussion too much to northern China and the region of Peking. He deals with the causes of the convulsion of 1900, pictures the genesis of the Boxer movement, and the collusion of the government therewith. He describes the siege, in which he took part, and the rescue. His chapters on the punishment of Peking, the capital in transformation, the ruin of Tung-chou, and Tientsin after the siege are wonderfully interesting. He freely confesses the folly and cruelty of the Christian soldiery, but is optimistic as to the future results of this episode in China's history. The work is copiously illustrated, has maps and index. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 480.

Smith, Helen Ainslie. The Thirteen colonies. N. Y.: Putnam. 1901. 2v. ea. $1.50. [4296

These volumes are unique in that they present separately a record of each of the thirteen colonies from its first settlement to the Declaration of Independence. This method has certain advantages. It shows the wide differences among the colonies, and where the local side of colonial life is concerned, the author gains something by reason of greater distinctness. Where broad questions affecting all the colonies are concerned, she loses by throwing away her standard

of comparison and by a lack of unity. Especially weak is her account of the relations between the French and the English. She has carefully studied old records and works of modern historians. She frequently uses stronger language of praise or condemnation than seems warranted, and in treating the same personage in different colonies is not always consistent. Moreover she falls into more than one error when she goes beyond the limits of local history. Condensed from *Nation*, 73: 269.

Smith, Helen Evertson. Colonial days and ways, as gathered from family papers. With decorations by Guernsey Moore. N. Y. : Century Co. 1900. $2.50. [4297

The author's opportunities for research have been remarkable. She has had access to ancestral mansions of the colonial period, and gives vivid pictures of Yankee, Dutch, and Huguenot interiors in minute detail. We read with envy of that wonderful Sharon garret in which were stored such masses of ancient papers, legal documents, sheepskin-bound ledgers, diaries, family letters, "reaching back to the earlier immigrants in Massachusetts and Connecticut." She sets forth the individual characteristics of her colonial kinsmen, their modes of initiating and carrying forward settlement, and their home life, in a very fresh and effective manner. She gives a most attractive picture of her Huguenot ancestors, with their aptitude for art, music, and all the gentler courtesies of life. She relates many interesting incidents connected with the Revolutionary period. The book abounds in descriptions of old-time customs — soap-making, candle-making, merry-making — and gives us glimpses of a far-back medical society and literary club. It would be difficult to find another volume relating to this period comprising so much of personal, general, and public interest. Condensed from *Nation*, 71: 450.

Smith, *Capt.* John. Woods, Katherine P. True story of Captain John Smith. N. Y. : Doubleday. 1901. $1.50. [4298

The plan of this narrative is well conceived. 120 pages give the details of Smith's career before and after the Virginia voyage; two brief chapters give the historical setting for the Jamestown expedition, and over half the volume is reserved for Smith's heroic two years as colonist and governor. The author believes implicitly in Smith's honesty, and seems not to know that Mr. Lewis L. Kropf's articles in the London *Notes and Queries* of 1890 are a formidable demonstration that Smith's whole story of his Transylvanian adventures is a worthless romance. The story element of the book is ruined by the intrusion of shallow judgments and by a wretched style. As a history it teems with errors. The method of giving references is slovenly, and the principle upon which they have been selected is not discernible. Condensed from W. M. West in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 762.

Smith, Joseph Jencks. Civil and military list of Rhode Island, 1647–1800. Providence: Preston. 1900. $7.50. [4299

"Intended as a complete register of the names of all officers elected by the general assembly from the organization of the legislative government of the colony. . . . The history of Rhode Island from 1647 to the beginning of the 18th century is peculiarly complex, and its examination is facilitated by a volume like the present which enables one to take in at a glance the scheme of government in its legislative, executive, and judicial branches as it evolved and dissolved and then evolved again. From the early part of the 18th century to the period of the Revolutionary War the list consists largely of the names of those appointed to office in the militia. With the opening of the Revolutionary period the delegates to the Continental Congress — Stephen Hopkins and Samuel Ward — are mentioned, also the committee of public safety, and in June, 1775, the officers of the colony's navy. . . . The index contains only the last names of persons mentioned, and by reason of this a great burden is imposed upon the investigator." I. B. R. in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 400.

Smith, W. Anderson. Temperate Chile: a progressive Spain. N. Y. : Macmillan. 1899. $3.50. [4300

An entertaining study of existing conditions in Chile, illustrated by many stories and statements of the sort easily and usually collected by observant travelers. The author carefully gathered, and repeats, the gossip and other information told to him by his hosts and the casual acquaintances who contributed to the enjoyment of his journeyings into all parts of the country. The volume, while giving a more or less general impression of the existing social, commercial, and political conditions in Chile, does not inspire confidence in the accuracy or the justness of its specific statements. G. P. W.

Sonnichsen, Albert. Ten months a captive among Filipinos. N. Y. : Scribner. 1901. $1.50. [4301

This book presents an excellent interior view of conditions in the Philippines. The author's captivity began just on the eve of the outbreak in February, 1899. He had set out to take photographs at Malolos in the character of an English press correspondent, and he was first imprisoned at that place. Though treated with some harshness, his good opinion of the Filipinos steadily increased as he came to know them better. He had but one glimpse of Aguinaldo, but saw much evidence of the devotion of the Filipino people to that leader. On the retreat of the Filipinos from Malolos before the American advance, the author and other prisoners were removed to San Isidro, where they were joined by Lieut. Gilmore and his party. His later experiences were among the Ilocanos, by whom he was treated with much kindness before his escape. He describes vividly the characters and fortunes of his fellow prisoners, and the cruelties of the Filipinos towards informers of their own race. He believes the Filipinos to have treated their prisoners as well as other nations in recent wars, and thinks them entitled to be called civilized, and worthy of self-government like that of Canada. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 260.

South America, Social, industrial, and political. See Carpenter, F. G. Sect. 4178.

Spain and Spanish America, Civil law in. See Walton, C. S. Sect. 4320.

Spain, Modern. See Hume, M. A. C. Sect. 4231.

Spanish America. See Garcia, G. Sect. 4205.

—— **and the U. S.** Diplomatic relations. See Latané, J. H. Sect. 4245.

Spanish-American War. See Alger, R. A. Sect. 4148.

—— See Titherington, R. H. Sect. 4311.

Spanish settlements within the U. S. See Lowery, W. Sect. 4248.

Sparks, Edwin Erle. Expansion of the American people. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. 1900. il. $2. [4302

Entertaining and informing. Ignores almost altogether the details of the struggles by parties and party leaders, and the discussions over articles of political faith, and seeks to show how the United States has grown in territory and in the diversity, range, and content of its material and social interests from the time when population began to spread across the mountains, the colonial period being first briefly treated. It is the story of the frontier, of internal improvements, wagon roads and canals, railroads and steamboats, Indian wars and territorial expansion. Though kept within obviously narrow limits, it is worked out with an unusual wealth of unfamiliar incident. Its point of view makes it of more than common importance. It is distinctly Western in its atmosphere and treatment, in its regard for what has been done rather than for what has been thought and said, and its acceptance of "empire" as the sure result of inevitably following the line of least resistance. The abundance of well-chosen contemporary illustrations adds much to the value of the book. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 277.

—— Men who made the nation. An outline of United States history from 1760 to 1865. N. Y.: Macmillan. 1900. il. $2. [4303

The special student will find little to interest him in this book, which is designed for the general and untrained reader. It is an outline of American history constructed by grouping the events of important periods around the names of men chosen as typical. The two difficulties inherent in this method are not wholly avoided. One is the tendency to write disconnected biographies, the other to use the names of great personalities simply as pegs upon which to hang the events of the eras they represent. The reader is from time to time reminded of the potency of impersonal, social, economic, and political forces. Good judgment has been generally used in assigning to events and movements their proper relative position. The author's method occasionally leads him to suppress or ignore important facts. Accuracy in the statement of facts is the rule throughout. The book is based on secondary sources, with anecdotes, incidents, and specimens of contemporary verse from original sources. It includes a large number of well-chosen reproductions of old and rare prints, clippings from newspapers, and title-pages from original editions of important political publications. The English style is admirably adapted to the popular character of the book. It is clear, direct, and dignified, yet interesting. Condensed from M. S. Brown, *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 818.

Spears, John R. The American slave trade: An account of its origin, growth, and suppression. N. Y.: Scribner. 1900. il. $2.50. [4304

Has few of the evidences of critical scholarship so strikingly apparent in the volume of Du Bois (Larned, 1882), nor is the legal and documentary history of the matter much gone into. An easily written narrative, painful and harrowing in interest, of the conduct of the slave trade at different periods, with particular reference to its personal incidents and characteristic routine, its growth in spite of the efforts to check and suppress it, and the financial aspects which constituted its chief appeal to those engaged in it. A useful supplement to the more formal work of Du Bois, although the author has not told us much that is positively new or that has not been set out in the pages of earlier writers. The figures showing the financial side of the business and the enormous profit from a successful voyage constitute the most valuable part of the book. There are slight inaccuracies in minor details. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 324.

Stiles, Ezra. Literary diary of Ezra Stiles. Edited under the authority of the corporation of Yale University by Franklin Bowditch Dexter. N. Y.: Scribner. 1901. 3v. $7.50. [4305

Stiles was born in 1727, was graduated at Yale in 1746, was a tutor there after his graduation, pastor of the Congregational church in Newport, 1755–1775, and in Portsmouth, N. H., 1777. He was President of Yale, 1778–1795. He was an enthusiastic patriot in the Revolution and an extraordinarily learned man. His literary diary contains daily records of fact and opinion, copious citations from his voluminous reading, etc. The portions of historical interest are published by the Yale corporation in celebrating the bicentennial anniversary of the institution. The editor has done his work with compact precision. His notes are admirable for comprehensive brevity and his index is good. In this diary we have a faithful and detailed picture of New England life from 1769–1795, giving not only daily life but innumerable sketches of character and all manner of sidelights on history itself. Condensed from B. Wendell in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 769.

Stony Point, Storming of. See Johnston, H. P. Sect. 4237.

Sumner, Charles. STOREY, MOORFIELD. Charles Sumner. (American Statesmen.) Boston and N. Y.: Houghton. 1900. $1.25. [4306

The author has relied almost entirely upon Pierce's investigations (Larned, 1969), but has to a considerable degree improved his rare opportunity to rear-

range the topics and the colors and to analyze Sumner's impressive character. The main effort, however, seems to have been to condense into a little more than four hundred pages a record of his busy public career. Mr. Storey gives us a good summary, a well-proportioned brief. Condensed from *Nation*, 71: 114.

A thoughtful and sympathetic narrative of Sumner's career. Its general characterization of his mental and moral traits is accurate. His deficiencies as well as his excellences are pointed out. The fact is not concealed that he was less successful with his associates in public life than with his constituents. The author's sympathy with his subject makes him fall short of the historical treatment which the lapse of time now makes possible with respect to the Sumner-Stevens plan of reconstruction. A careful study of its results and the reasons for its failure would have helped us to judge of its original wisdom and conformity with great principles of human nature and of right. Condensed from *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 157.

Tammany Hall. See Myers, G. Sect. 4271.

Taxation, State. See Hollander, J. H. Sect. 4225.

Texas, Six decades in. See Lubbock, F. R. 4250.

Thomas, William Hannibal. The American negro. N. Y.: Macmillan. 1901. $2. [4307

Though the author is a negro, he daubs his canvas with the blackest colors. While admitting the existence of a saving remnant of good men and true women of his race, he asserts that negro intelligence is superficial and delusive, and negro religion worthless as a factor in race regeneration, the great majority of religious negroes being visibly seamed and seared with carnal vices. Both sexes yield unquestioning obedience to imperious sexual impulse. The schools are no better than the homes. Specific illustrations of these faults are given. The author exaggerates sometimes unintentionally, but also recklessly and wilfully. He advocates the use of force to compel negroes to conform to white standards of civil social polity as an alternative to extermination. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 202.

Thomson, Charles. Harley, Lewis R. Life of Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress, and translator of the Bible from the Greek. Phila.: Jacobs. 1900. $2. [4308

This is the first biography of Thomson. He was a finished scholar, an ardent patriot, a skilful organizer, and a valuable contributor to biblical literature. His eventful early years as student, teacher, and business man are briefly treated, as are the account of his service in the Indian negotiations in Pennsylvania, 1752–1758, his share in the pre-revolutionary movement in Pennsylvania, and his work as secretary of the Continental Congress. The chapter dealing with his secretaryship is decidedly disappointing and inadequate. The author does not seem to have made a careful study of the manuscript records of the Continental Congress, and relies upon Dr. Friedenwald and other investigators in regard to Thomson's methods of keeping the records. The later chapters, dealing with his scientific and literary pursuits, his personal character and family life, are much more successfully written. Copious extracts from his writings and hitherto unpublished letters add to the value of the work. A general bibliography and especially a list of Thomson's manuscripts and published works are appended. Condensed from H. V. Ames in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 369.

Thorpe, Francis Newton. Constitutional history of the United States, 1765–1895. Chicago: Callaghan. 1901. 3v. $7.50. [4309

This is at once a supplement to and continuation of the author's *Constitutional history of the American people* (Larned, 2804), treating the same general subject from the standpoint of the nation. His method is essentially the same in both. To him constitutional history is primarily the history of a document, the evolution of a form of words. The chapter on the sources of the constitution is the most elaborate setting forth of the historical origin of the words and phrases of that instrument yet attempted, and ought to be final. He passes hurriedly over the important period 1789–1850; makes slight reference to the civil war; discusses reconstruction with but a single allusion to President Johnson's impeachment. He has produced a book of textual criticism having undoubted value for scholars, but it is constitutional history of the narrowest sort only. For the period ending 1861 he gives us little that is new. For the period since 1861 the book is of great value, setting forth more fully than any other the debates of Congress during the civil war and reconstruction, and the process of reconstruction in the States. This material is merely condensed without much effort to show the relations of things or to summarize events. The author writes from primary sources, and cites almost exclusively journals, debates, statutes, and reports of constitutional conventions. His style is often careless, and his method produces hard, dry reading. Elaborate index. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 475.

—— History of the American people. Chicago: McClurg. 1901. $1.50. [4310

Neither as a text-book nor as a compendious narrative for the general reader is this likely to supersede works already familiar. It is certainly quite lacking in balance, and its account of political events for the last fifty years is little more than a dreary enumeration of presidential candidates and electoral votes, and a summary statement of party platforms. In dealing with state constitutions and the regulation of suffrage and elections it is evidently based on the elaborate discussions in the author's larger works (Larned, 2804; sect. 4309), and recalls in general the handling there given them. Condensed from *Nation*, 74: 13.

Titherington, Richard H. History of the Spanish-American War of 1898. With diagrams and index. N. Y.: Appleton. 1900. $1.50. [4311

Originally appeared as a magazine serial, but has

been revised in republication. A painstaking effort to review the facts of the conflict. The author succeeds very well so far as the facts are not involved in controversy, and his book is the best résumé of the matter we have seen. He is quite fair, but he is no critic, and deals with the story in a colorless and uninteresting way. He gives us neither rhetoric nor the settlement of points in dispute. His book is superior to previous writings on this subject in that it is not inflated, and the reader is thus enabled to get a pretty clear idea of the war, without being called upon to swell with indignation or dilate with patriotism over every commonplace event in it. Condensed from *Nation*, 71: 256.

Tomlinson, E. T. Short history of the American Revolution. N. Y.: Doubleday. 1901. $2. [4312

"This book fulfils the promise of its preface to give the reader considerable information, not commonly possessed, regarding the part taken by the common people in their homes as well as in the army during the war of the American Revolution. Its incidents are particularly illustrative of the feelings of the combatants and the non-combatants, and tend to prove that the nation and the armies from which our independence was won were even less just and humane than they have been represented. . . . It was manifestly not conceived or executed in a spirit of historical fairness and accuracy. Gates and Charles Lee are criticised with more than usual acrimony and injustice. . . . The great British cavalry leader is stigmatized as the 'infamous Tarleton.' There are few references to authorities. . . . The style as well as the matter of the work would indicate that it was addressed especially to young people. But an old head would be puzzled at the first reading of some of its involved and obscure sentences. . . . Among its special features are a number of extracts from contemporary poems . . . newspapers, letters, diaries, etc., and illustrations from paintings by Chappel and Wageman. The latter . . . are mostly battle scenes, and like most such pictures fail to convey even a faint general idea of the battles. There is not a map or plan in the book." J: Bigelow, jr., in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 772.

Travis, Ira Dudley. History of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. (Michigan Political Science Association Publications.) Ann Arbor, Mich.: 1900. $1. [4313

A valuable monograph enlarged from a doctor's dissertation and embodying the results of careful research and candid deliberation. The author first reviews the British territorial claims in Central America, then treats of local conditions at the time the treaty was concluded, of the negotiation of the treaty, of the controversies as to its construction and enforcement, concluding with the arrangement effected in 1860, and of its history since 1860. He holds that the British territorial claims were unfounded, that the treaty was the best attainable peaceable arrangement to prevent British domination of the canal, and that the enduring interests of the United States and of the world may best be preserved by an open and neutral transit. The Polk administration is not sufficiently credited with resistance to British encroachments upon the Mosquito Shore. There are many printer's errors. Condensed from J. B. Moore, *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 150.

Treaties of Paris. See Webster, S. Sect. 4324.

Tweedie, *Mrs.* Alec. Mexico as I saw it. N. Y.: Macmillan. 1901. $5. [4314

"The authoress does not set out to describe Mexico as it is, but rather to tell her readers what she did and what she saw in Mexico. Her remarks on the country and people are incidental. . . . She has a quick eye and a facile pen . . . well trained by previous travels and by previous essays in authorship; so she is able to convey a fair notion of the more obvious surface aspects of things. . . . The reader . . . must not complain if he does not find . . . either the vivid descriptions or the solid information or the philosophic views which she never undertook to give him." *Nation*, 74: 412.

Two centuries' growth of American law, 1701-1901; by members of the faculty of the Yale law school. (Yale bicentennial publications.) N. Y.: Scribner. 1901. $4. [4315

"Among the papers . . . may be noted Judge Baldwin's 'Introduction,' noting the influence of the civil law in the 17th century and of codification in the 19th; his 'Pleading in civil actions,' a very brief and clear account of the reform in procedure; his 'Constitutional law,' tracing our system back to the colonial charters and the practice of appeals to the King in Council . . . his 'Private corporations,' showing the legal status of the colony charters and the American doctrine as to their inviolability . . . with chronological and classified lists of all the charters granted by the colonial, state, and federal governments before 1801. . . . Prof. Rogers in 'Municipal corporations' treats historically, with free reference to the primary legal sources, the development of the municipal corporation. . . . Prof. Townsend discusses 'Admiralty' topically from the strictly legal rather than the historical point of view. . . . The colonial vice-admiralty courts and state admiralty courts before 1789 are briefly referred to. Prof. Beers notes the great changes from the English law of 'Real property.' . . . Mr. Webb deals with 'Criminal law and procedure' in a popular manner without exact references. . . . Prof. Woolsey's paper on 'International law' gives a brief review of the contributions of the United States to this department by diplomatic action. . . . The other papers in the volume are mainly of technical legal interest, though aimed at the general reader." *Yale review*, 10: 338.

Tyler, Lyon G. Cradle of the republic; Jamestown and James River. Richmond, Va.: Whittel & Shepperson. 1900. il. $1.50. [4316

A careful and thorough antiquarian account, by the president of the College of William and Mary, of Jamestown and its region, concerning which comparatively little has been generally known. The author traces minutely, in the pages of travellers and others, the history of the island and of the encroachments of the river, the history of the Indian tribes and of the English town, of fort and church and

graveyard, of the glass-house, the governer's house, and the state house. Finally he takes up in order the old historic estates and other places on the James River, giving the origin of each name and estate and some of the facts of local history. Evidently the book is the fruit of prolonged research. The student will wish there were more footnotes or detailed references. There are several good and useful illustrations. Condensed from *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 391.

Ulmann, Albert. Landmark history of New York. N. Y.: Appleton. 1901. $1.50. [4317

"This is another attempt to tread in the footsteps of Lossing [Larned, 3223] while rewriting the history of Manhattan Island. It may be said at once that few important episodes are omitted, and that few inaccuracies have been detected. In pursuance of his plan the author has introduced photographs of tablets and of existing sites, and has furnished reproductions of maps and various data . . . treating his subject chronologically. . . . With his object lessons before him he sketches the colonial, revolutionary and later history, showing good appreciation of the strategic points, and acquaintance with the results of recent investigations. At the end is an account of the 'origin of street names,' followed by a useful classified bibliography. But . . . this . . . cannot counterbalance the fatal handicap of literary form. This is . . . the . . . device of postulating three children desirous of local information, whose wants are supplied by a 'professor' of encyclopædic attainments." E. K. Alden in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 402.

United States Philippine commission. El archipelago Filipino. Coleción de datos geographicos estadisticos cronologicos y cientificos relativos al mismo. Washington: Gov't Prt'g Off. 1901. 2v. and atlas. $20. [4318

"Certain Jesuit Fathers in the Philippine Archipelago conceived the idea, simultaneously with the close of the Spanish domination, of compiling a comprehensive work on this watery possession, together with a new atlas which had for some months previously been in preparation at the Manila Observatory. . . . The result is two . . . volumes . . . and . . . atlas, in the guise of a supplement to the report of the first American Philippine Commission. The first volume is devoted to a general politico-economic description of the islands, in due order, followed by chapters on ethnography; religious condition, agriculture, and industries; chronology of events; mountains; geology; vegetation; zoölogy. The second and smaller volume deals with climate, earthquakes, cyclones, and variation of terrestrial magnetism in Manila, and is abundantly supplied with maps and charts, as the first volume is with valuable illustrations (mostly photographic). The atlas, finally, a folio, is provided with an index. In this alone the text is English. . . . These volumes, an indispensable source of the latest information, may be procured of John J. Wynne, S. J., 27 and 29 West Sixteenth St., New York." *Nation*, 72: 396.

Venezuela. See Scruggs, W. L. Sect. 4292.

Virginia, Early. See Brown, A. Sect. 4167.

—— Religious liberty in. See James, C. F. Sect. 4233.

—— Suffrage in. See Chandler, J. A. C. Sect. 4179.

Walker, Williston. Ten New England leaders: Lectures on congregationalism. N. Y.: Silver. 1901. $2. [4319

"Prof. . . . Walker . . . delivered in 1898 and 1899 two courses of lectures at Andover which are now published. . . . The ten are William Bradford, John Cotton, Richard Mather, John Eliot, Increase Mather, Jonathan Edwards, Charles Chauncy, Samuel Hopkins, Leonard Woods, Leonard Bacon. . . . The salient points of his characters are seized with rare discrimination, and a due proportion is observed in relating them to each other and to the general course of New England theology." *Nation*, 73: 92.

Walton, Clifford Stevens. The civil law in Spain and Spanish America. . . . By Clifford Stevens Walton, Doctorando, University of Madrid, licentiate of the University of Havana, etc., etc. Washington: Lowdermilk. 1900. $6.25. [4320

A laboriously studied summary of the evolution of the civil law in Spain and Spanish America, with brief sketches of other portions of Spanish law, the laws of the Indies and of Mexico, a translation of the Mexican constitution and of the Cuban "Autonomical constitution" of 1897, the principal laws in force in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, etc., necessarily abridged and incomplete. This is a mere compendium too broad in scope, and in execution too much condensed, to be of the first quality. With this criticism it may be said that it will find a place in every library where Spanish-American law is studied, for consultation as a book of reference, which is made easy by an excellent index. Of the main body of the book, which is a translation of the Spanish civil code, elaborately annotated with references to ancient Spanish and modern Spanish-American codes, it is hard to speak so well. Unless the reader knows Spanish, he will find much of it wholly unmeaning because the translator prefers to render Spanish words into their nearest equivalent in English, where an apt selection or circumlocution would make the sense clear. Condensed from *Nation*, 71: 99.

The terms of the Roman law and its derived systems have a precision and rigorous consistency which contrasts strongly with the looseness of terminology in the English law. The practice of transliterating them is sanctioned by the Code Civil of France and its commentators, and by the Civil Code of Louisiana. To translate them by apt selection or circumlocution would be "a most dangerous method of dealing with the civil law. . . . It is not ignorance of the Spanish language that makes the translation meaningless, but of the Roman law. . . . No Louisiana lawyer of education would fail to grasp instantly the precise import of the Spanish terms, or to assert the entire propriety of Mr. Walton's English equivalents." Condensed from C. P. Cocke in *Nation*, 71: 150.

War and policy. See Wilkinson, S. Sect. 4328.

Washington, Booker T. Up from slavery: an autobiography. N. Y.: Doubleday. 1901. $1.50. [4321

"This book is to be sharply distinguished from . . . *The Life and Work of Booker T. Washington*, a subscription book of the cheapest character. . . . *Up from Slavery* has been published serially in the *Outlook*. . . . Those who would possess themselves fully of Mr. Washington's mind and purpose should supplement [this book] with his *Future of the American Negro* published a year ago [by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston]. . . . Mr. Washington . . . imputes his own work and that of all the better negroes to the race for righteousness. That is to say, in striking the average he does not exclude the better elements. In no other respect is his book more impressive and affecting than in that of his complete identification of himself with his people. His achievements are their possibilities. He delights frankly in the honors paid to him . . . but always because he is a negro. . . . His style is simple and direct. . . . His sense of humor is keen. . . . In some degree the book derives its interest from Mr. Washington's low and miserable beginnings contrasting with the successes of his later life. . . . The vicissitudes and achievements of the Tuskegee School are exhibited in a series of pictures and contrasts that must sometimes make the reader's heart beat fast and sometimes dim his eyes. . . . There is scant attention to race problems, but it is not as if Mr. Washington had not written elsewhere of negro lynching and disfranchisement." *Nation*, 72: 281.

Washington, George. HAPGOOD, NORMAN. George Washington. Boston: Houghton. 1901. $1.75. [4322

Mr. Hapgood deals mainly with Washington's life before his presidency, the years after 1789 being but briefly surveyed. In general plan and method of treatment the work suggests the "true biographies." There is copious quotation from letters and journals and interesting emphasis upon details. The author brings into prominence sides of Washington's character not commonly dwelt upon; his thoroughly practical and matter-of-fact mind, his mingled modesty and self-confidence, his outward show of courage and faith in spite of inward doubts and trial, and his conscientious devotion to the small details of private and public duty. The result is a presentation of Washington on his human side which, while at times somewhat painful to hero-worshippers, happily avoids the belittling manner into which this style of biography easily falls. Condensed from *Nation*, 74: 112.

Waters, Henry F. Genealogical gleanings in England. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 18 Somerset St. 1901. 2v. $10. [4323

Heretofore these papers "have been printed with expert annotation in the quarterly *New England historical and genealogical register*. A portion . . . dealing with very eminent names, has [also] been printed separately. . . . Here are the wills developing in a most abundant and convincing way a family connection, with other evidence of individual origin and descent, such as shone brilliantly in the case of the Washington and Harvard pedigrees and of Roger Williams's nationality. . . . But one must explore the great index to realize the wealth of information concerning leading families in our history both North and South, though New England preponderates. . . . Mr. John T. Hassam supplies an introduction, and the worth of this extraordinary collection is further enhanced by a reprint of Dr. Toner's 'Wills of the American ancestors of Gen. George Washington,' a table of the Court of Probate Calendars, and an index of places in addition to that of persons." *Nation*, 73: 51.

Webster, Sidney. Two treaties of Paris and the supreme court. N. Y.: Harper. 1901. $1.25. [4324

"A review by a well-known and competent hand of the insular cases. It should be compared with Mr. Littlefield's recent article in the *Harvard law review* on the same subject. Mr. Webster does not make a set argument, but discusses the question of colonies in the light of the history of the country and its former dealings with acquired territory, bringing out the inconsistencies of the recently delivered opinions with one another and with any conceivably systematic theory of our national development." *Nation*, 73: 438.

Weiser, Conrad. WALTON, JOSEPH S. Conrad Weiser and the Indian policy of colonial Pennsylvania. Phila.: Jacobs. 1900. il. $2.50. [4325

Conrad Weiser entered the service of Pennsylvania in 1838. He had spent much time with the Iroquois. His familiarity with the Indian tongue, his honesty, and his acquaintance with the plans of the Indians and whites, made him the only completely satisfactory Indian interpreter in America. During nearly the whole of the period 1728–1749 he exerted an influence in the Indian politics of half a dozen colonies greater than that of any other white man. Through his influence with the Six Nations and with the colonial governments from New York to Carolina, the French and Indian war was postponed until the seaboard colonists had grown strong enough to withstand the shock. His services in behalf of English America have been hitherto unknown to the writers of American history. This work is far less a biography than an exposition of the practical Indian politics of the colonies. In method, aim, and detail it bears the marks of Quaker training. It is exact, painstaking, and thoroughgoing, and must receive the consideration of all students who candidly desire to know the origin of the American social and political fabric. Written in a very frigid style, enlivened by no gleam of the imagination from cover to cover. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 416.

Welsh, Herbert. The other man's country: An appeal to conscience. Phila.: Lippincott. 1900. $1. [4326

"A brief and forceful argument from the pro-Filipino standpoint . . . [and] a sharp arraignment of the policy of the American administration [in the Philippines]. The greater portion of the volume consists of

a review of the steps which led up to and resulted in the outbreak of February 4, 1899. In supporting his argument Mr. Welsh quotes freely from various authorities and from official reports. . . . He states that 'the main purpose of the book is to indict and condemn Imperialism as a political doctrine inimical to the spirit not only of American Democracy, but Christianity itself.' . . . Those who desire to know both sides of the argument, or to support an existing conviction, will find the book well worthy a careful perusal." *Nation*, 71: 347.

Wendell, Barrett. Literary history of America. N. Y.: Scribner. 1900. $3. [4327

Not a complete history of American literature. Professor Wendell seems to have made no special study of our colonial and Revolutionary literature, or of the minor writers of the republic. He gives us a series of vivacious though rather sketchy essays upon the broad facts and tendencies of American literature, with special reference to its relation to English life and letters. He holds that for more than two centuries Americans preserved a good deal of the "spontaneity, enthusiasm, and versatility" of their Elizabethan ancestors, while Englishmen were rapidly developing new types of national character. This argument is overstrained, while the author minimizes the effect to-day of English literature upon American writers. But the worth of the book is apart from its central proposition. In comment upon individual authors many remarks are fresh and penetrating. A rather capricious list of authorities does something to make up for the lack of bibliographical detail elsewhere. Condensed from W. C. Bronson, *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 807.

Whitman, Marcus. See Mowry, W. A. Sect. 4269.

Wilkinson, Spencer. War and policy. N. Y.: Dodd. 1900. $3.50. [4328

Essays treating of statecraft in and political consequences of war, as well as of military science, containing an admirable review of the events leading up to the American Civil War, and a masterly exposition on broad lines of the strategy developed therein. The value of the naval operations of the North is overestimated. McClellan is deemed a good strategist, and his excessive caution is attributed to the strained relations between him and the President. The author fails to perceive the reasons of state which led to the attempted occupation of West Tennessee after Shiloh. His account of the Nashville and Appomattox campaigns shows remarkable want of perspective. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 217.

Willey, Samuel H. Transition period of California from a province of Mexico in 1846 to a state of the American Union in 1850. San Francisco: Whitaker and Ray. 1901. $1. [4329

"The author of this small volume resided at Monterey, California, in 1849, when it was the capital of the territory and the headquarters of the United States army. . . . He has given us a condensed statement of the facts incident to the establishment of United States rule in California and the subsequent admission of the state into the Union. He relates carefully and accurately the operations of Fremont and Kearney, and of Commodores Stockton and Sloat. He describes the conquest of the territory, the constitutional convention, the admission of the state, and gives many minor details of California history. The boundary question and the discussion in Congress over the admission of California receive a fair share of attention. . . . One of the chief merits of the book is the clear exposition of the various movements for the possession of the territory. It is difficult to see how the history of these four eventful years could have been more clearly or fairly presented." F. W. Blackmar in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 612.

Willis, Henry Parker. History of the Latin monetary union. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago. 1901. $2. [4330

This work is remarkable for its insight and grasp on economic principles, but still more for its laborious sifting of all the documentary and contemporary evidence available in the several countries forming the Latin Union. Much of this material is new. No such history of the Union has heretofore been produced in any language, nor will any future one be needed. It covers the period from the formation of the Union, December 23, 1865, to the present time. The effect of the action of the United States on the Union and on the general coinage situation is shown. Condensed from *Nation*, 72: 278.

Winship, George Parker. Cabot bibliography, with an introductory essay on the careers of the Cabots, based upon an independent examination of the sources of information. N. Y.: Dodd. $5.25. London: Stevens, H. 1900. 18s. [4331

An expansion of the author's bibliography published in 1897: a complete index and judicious guide to the voluminous literature of the subject in all languages. The introductory essay states concisely the facts established by a controversy of fifty years, strongly urges the probability of a voyage by Sebastian Cabot in 1507 or 1508, and sums up the moral character of Sebastian with historic sanity. The 1544 map is taken as conclusive evidence that the landfall of 1497 was on Cape Breton Island. The main body of the bibliography gives separately sources and secondary authorities, with an impartial estimate of each work. It is marked by painstaking accuracy, and every Cabot scholar should have it. Its few errors are of trifling importance. Condensed from S. E. Dawson, *Am. hist. rev.*, 6: 574.

Woolley, Edwin C. The reconstruction of Georgia. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, etc. v. 13, no. 3.) N. Y.: Macmillan. 1901. $1. [4332

This is an impartial study by a Northern man who avoids the risk of being unfair by declining to attempt any close study of Southern conditions and character, while he freely criticises the motives and policy of the Northern leaders. He makes clear the legal and constitutional uncertainties which successively arose to justify in some measure the curiously illogical steps by which Georgia was brought haltingly back into

the Union. He starts with the supposition that Congressional reconstruction was constitutional as an exercise of the war powers of Congress. On other grounds he criticises the whole plan unsparingly. Neither the humanitarian, disciplinary, nor political objects were attained. The process in Georgia is very barely outlined, though the author concludes that the reconstruction government there, while not faultless, was guiltless of the enormities it has been charged with. Condensed from W. G. Brown in *Am. hist. rev.*, 7: 582.

Wright, Marie Robinson. The new Brazil: its resources and attractions, historical, descriptive, and industrial. Phila.: Barrie. 1901. $10. [4333

"Mrs. Wright has entered a field free from competitors. . . . If not the keenest of observers, [she] is at least an observer by the wholesale. She covers the entire field. She has method, and has inquired into every detail of the national life. . . . What we chiefly miss in this book is a revelation of the character of the Brazilians and an interpretation of the spirit of the people as shown in their social and political life. . . . But the conditions of trade and commerce, the undeveloped resources of this favored land, and the opportunities for colonization are fully presented. Perhaps Mrs. Wright is even too optimistic . . . and . . . too intent upon remaining *persona grata* to the Brazilians. The same spirit shows in the treatment of the religious life of the people, which is dismissed without analysis of any sort. . . . [The numerous illustrations are not well selected.] Despite its defects . . . this work will stand as a valuable contribution to our knowledge of present conditions in one of the most interesting and progressive American commonwealths." *Nation*, 73: 287.

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